

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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USSR EMBASSY OFFICIAL REJECTS PROTEST ON SPY CASE

OW191009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO -- Japan Friday expressed its "regret" to the Soviet Union over a recent spy case involving an official Soviet news agency correspondent in Tokyo. The regret was conveyed orally by Issei Nomura, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Soviet Division, to I. A. Abdurazakov, counselor of the Soviet Embassy, at the Foreign Ministry here.

Nomura told the Russian diplomat the ministry had been informed by the Metropolitan Police Department of the case, in which the Soviet journalist, allegedly an undercover intelligence agent, intimidated a Chinese student in Japan to work for the Soviet Union as a spy. The TASS correspondent, identified as Konstantin Preobrazhenskiy, left Japan when the case surfaced.

The Foreign Ministry official told Abdurazakov that the correspondent's activity in Japan was strongly suspected of violating the Japanese criminal code. He requested that the Soviet Union try to prevent the recurrence of such cases in the future. The Soviet diplomat, however, rejected the regret and said that the Soviet Union was unable to agree with what had been said by Nomura.

FOREIGN MINISTRY FAVORS DOUBLING ODA

OW181331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry Thursday decided to propose doubling Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries and improving the quality of aid under a new medium-term plan starting in fiscal 1986 beginning next April. The ministry has been working on a new plan since agreement was reached within the government in April this year on mapping out a new ODA plan following the first three-year (1978-1980) and second five-year (1981-1985) plans, both calling for doubling ODA. In view of straitened national finances, it plans to spread out the third plan over seven years or so, the sources said.

However, the Finance Ministry has expressed opposition to the idea of doubling ODA, pointing to serious revenue shortfalls. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry is in for tough bargaining with the Finance Ministry over the new ODA plan. Originally, decision on the new ODA plan was to be made simultaneously with the announcement of the new "action program" for further opening of the Japanese market, scheduled for later this month.

But indications are that it will be delayed until the time of preparation of the next fiscal budget late this year, the sources said. Japan became the second largest ODA supplier last year, ranking only after the United States.

However, Japan's ODA ratio to gross national product (GNP) was still 0.35 percent, falling short of the average 0.36 percent of 17 developed countries. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry considers it necessary to keep boosting Japan's ODA with added vigor. Moreover, it will propose qualitative improvement of ODA, such as increased grant aid and untied [as received] aid, which does not specify where to procure goods with the aid money, the sources said.

ECONOMIC PLANNERS WORRIED OVER IMPORT STANDSTILL

OW190133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO -- The Economic Planning Agency (EPA) expressed concern Friday that Japan's imports are at a standstill and that this could contribute to trade friction. In its monthly economic report, the EPA said imports of food products dropped 12.4 percent in June over the previous month on a dollar basis and those of manufactured goods fell 11.4 percent. Customs-cleared trade balance in the April-June period was in surplus by a hefty 10.43 billion dollars, of which a record 9.79 billion dollars was posted in trade with the U.S., it said.

The agency said exports are declining slightly but still remain at high levels. Japan's economy continues to grow as a whole, with domestic demand making up for a slack in exports. Expanding domestic demand is supported by firm plant and equipment investment and increasing consumer spending, it added.

UPPER HOUSE PRESIDENT KIMURA LEAVES FOR PRC

OW190319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO -- Mutsuo Kimura, president of the Diet's upper house, left for Beijing Friday for an eight-day tour of China at the invitation of Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (parliament). Kimura is accompanied by his wife and five upper house members representing each party in the house. In Beijing, Kimura will meet with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other government and parliament leaders.

KYODO PREVIEWS MIYAZAWA'S VISIT TO U.S.

OW181057 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO -- Ruling Liberal-Democratic Party executive Kiichi Miyazawa leaves for the United States Friday on a trip believed crucial in his effort to impress Americans he is one of the men to be reckoned with in Japan's political game of musical chairs. Miyazawa, chairman of the LDP executive council, is expected to meet U.S. Government officials and congressmen.

The official purpose of Miyazawa's trip is to deliver a lecture at the invitation of the Japan Society and the Council of Foreign Relations in New York. But political sources said his trip will be important for him since he must give Americans the impression he is one of leading contenders to the premiership when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone steps down. They said that in a series of talks he will hold with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and senators and congressmen, Miyazawa is expected to seek their understanding of the efforts the Japanese Government is making in opening the Japanese market wider to foreign products.

The government is scheduled to announce late this month an action program as part of a string of market-opening measures it has taken in recent years. The sources said Miyazawa, who has held various cabinet posts, will also strongly appeal for the maintenance of the free trade system by Japan and the United States. Miyazawa is scheduled to return to Japan on July 29 via Hawaii.

SOVIET UNION SEIZES FISHING VESSEL OFF SAKHALIN

OW190427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Kushiro, July 19 KYODO -- A Japanese fishing boat with 14 fishermen aboard was seized by Soviet authorities Thursday morning for illegal fishing in the 200-mile Soviet economic zone off Sakhalin, according to a report reaching the Maritime Safety Office here Friday. The 96-ton No. 21 Mansei Maru, of Nemuro, Hokkaido, was taken to Paramushir Island in Sakhalin, the report said.

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR REJECTS ASEAN PROPOSAL

OW181131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO -- Vietnamese Ambassador to Japan Dao Huy Ngoc Thursday rejected a call for indirect talks between rival Kampuchean regimes made recently by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Ambassador Ngoc told a news conference at the Vietnamese Embassy that the ASEAN proposal was a step forward in that it recognized the need to negotiate with the Hanoi-backed government of Heng Samrin.

But he affirmed his government's intention not to accept the call because he said it was aimed at legalizing the Pol Pot group, one of the three factions forming the Kampuchean regime opposed to the Phnom Penh government and that it did not touch on what he described as China's threat. He also said he thought there has been a change in Japan's stance toward Kampuchea as seen in remarks made at the Diet by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. He said he hoped Japan will play a role befitting a major economic power in Asia.

KYUSHU ELECTRIC TO BUY CANADIAN 'YELLOW CAKE'

OW182137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO -- Kyushu Electric Power Co. said Thursday it will buy "yellow cake," semi-refined uranium ore, from two Canadian firms to diversify its supply sources. Formal signing of a contract was to take place the same day in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Province.

A company spokesman said the deal with Saskatchewan Mining Development Corp. (SMDC) and Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. calls for the two government-run firms to supply a total of 3,000 short tons of yellow cake (1 short ton equals 0.9072 ton) spaced over a 13-year period starting 1987. The yellow cake to be supplied will be produced and refined by Key Lake Mining Co., which was set up jointly by SMDC, Eldorado and others and owns one of the world's largest uranium mines. Kyushu Electric is the second Japanese electric power company to purchase yellow cake from the mining company following Tohoku Electric Power Co.

PYONGYANG REPORTS ON RED CROSS CONTACT AT PANMUNJOM

SK190956 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The second round of the working-level contact between the delegates of the North-South Red Cross talks was held in Panmunjom. The second round of the working-level contact between the delegates of the North-South Red Cross talks was held today in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom to discuss the question of the mutual visits to the opposite area by the Red Cross art troupes and the hometown visiting groups led by the responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

Three delegates from our side attended the working-level contact. Also, three delegates from the South participated in it. Many reporters from the North and South and abroad came to Panmunjom to cover the working-level contact between the delegates of the North-South Red Cross talks. The working-level contact was held in camera. After the end of the working-level contact, our delegate Pak Yong-su, spokesman for the DPRK Red Cross delegation, held a press conference in Panmunjom.

According to him, our side's delegate referred to our side's proposal set forth at the first working-level contact and proved its justness. Our side's delegate said that, at the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks, the two sides authorized the working-level delegations to discuss and resolve practical matters raised in connection with the question regarding mutual visits to the opposite area respectively by the art troupes and the hometown visiting groups accompanied by the responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides in August, a significant month marking the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

After reiterating the main points of our side's proposal set forth at the first round of the working-level contact -- the questions concerning the name and composition of the visiting groups, the duration of the sojourn, the time and method of exchange, the exchange of the art troupes and the hometown visiting groups, and a guarantee for conveniences and personal safety -- he continued: Our side's proposal, the first of its kind in 40 years of division, is an active, realistic, aboveboard, fair, and reasonable overture proceeding from the stand of successfully realizing the question regarding the mutual exchange of art troupes and hometown visiting groups -- a question which is of great significance.

Above all, our proposal completely conforms to the objective and purpose of the exchange of art troupes and hometown visiting groups on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation. The 40th anniversary of national liberation cannot but be a national festive event not only in view of its significance in that it is a national commemorative day on which our people extricated themselves from the chains of countryless slaves, but also in view of the fact that we can further increase ardent aspirations for national reunification while looking back on the 40 years of national division on the occasion of the day. If the responsible persons of the North and South Red Cross organizations mutually visit the opposite area respectively by accompanying the art troupes and the hometown visiting groups on the occasion of the felicitous day, the significance of the 40th anniversary of national liberation can be further brought into relief and a good opportunity to dispel the accumulated misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South and to promote national rapprochement and unity will be provided. In particular, this will create a favorable atmosphere for the North-South Red Cross talks, which have been resumed for the first time in 12 years and have made a fresh start, and help the talks bear good fruit at an early date, thus not only mitigating the suffering of the compatriots separated in the North and South, but also greatly contributing to promoting national reunification, the cherished desire of our fellow countrymen.

He continued: Our proposal is an aboveboard and fair one which also agrees with the principle of reciprocity and fairness, which should be respected at bilateral talks. He stressed: In particular, our proposal to form the art troupes and the hometown visiting groups with 300 members respectively is not only a just one in view of the principle of reciprocity which requires the art troupes and the home-visiting groups to be formed with the same number of members, but also is a very active proposal which makes it possible to further enhance the festive mood of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

Saying that our proposal is also a reasonable one based on agreed or understood points between the two sides at the eighth round of talks last May, he continued: In fact, it was agreed upon at the eighth round of talks that, in connection with the question regarding the exchange of arttroupes and hometown visiting groups, the work of exchanging the art troupes and the hometown visiting groups would be carried out as independent work with the exchange of the art troupes and the home-visiting groups placed on an equal footing and that the work of exchanging the visiting groups would be carried out as a symbolic project and as an emergency means to provide the fellow country men separated in the North and South with hope on the significant occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 15 August liberation. Furthermore, an agreement was reached at the eighth round of talks on principled matters regarding the exchange of art troupes and hometown visiting groups and on designating the visit sites by the visiting groups as Pyongyang and Seoul. The justness and positiveness of the above-mentioned proposal are now arousing great support and sympathy from the people at home and abroad.

He noted that, however, judging from our prudent study, we cannot but think that the proposal set forth by the South at the last contact is a unilateral proposal devoid of the principle of fairness, which should be observed in bilateral talks, is a proposal which largely deviates from the agreed points of the eighth round of talks, and is a very passive proposal.

He further said: First of all, in deciding the size of the art troupes and the home-visiting groups which exchange mutual visits, the South reduced the size of the art troupes, which we proposed, but enlarged the size of the hometown visiting groups, which the South proposed. With regard to the visit sites by the home-visiting groups, it violated agreed points at the eighth round of full-dress talks, but came out with matters beyond the authority of the delegations of the working-level contact. Despite its agreement to set the time of the exchange of the art troupes and the home-visiting groups on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, the South asked to postpone the time until the end of September because of such matters as the matter regarding preparations for the exchange of the art troupes for performance.

In connection with the exchange of the art troupes for performance, the South also put forth various restrictions such as the rejection of equipment, stage properties, stage sets, and music that contain the elements of ideological and political inclination and the inclination of political and mass propaganda, the rejection of introductory speeches by masters of ceremony at performances, and the opposition to putting up posters introducing the performances. This is a far-fetched allegation which excessively runs counter to the common sense and international practice as well as to the goal and purport to mutually exchange art troupes with the 40th anniversary of national liberation as momentum.

Needless to say, the goal of our mutual exchange of art troupes for performance on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation is to remove, through art performances, the misunderstanding and distrust that has repeatedly accumulated between the North and South, to promote mutual understanding, and to add momentum to the ever-increasing spirit for reunification.

This notwithstanding, if masters of ceremony are not allowed to deliver introductory speeches at performances, what would happen? Furthermore, the question of deciding the contents of art performances is a matter related to the basic right of a relevant art troupe to decide by itself such contents in conformity with the goal and purport of such performances. The question of relaying the art performances live and putting up posters introducing the contents of performances is an elementary matter which has remained a practice to date since the means for live relay were introduced and the history of theater began.

Also in connection with the mutual exchange of the hometown visiting groups, the South proposed the banning of propaganda on each side's ideology, structure, and system and put forth other restrictive conditions regarding the activities of the visitors and personal effects. This is also unjust.

We consider that meetings between separated families or relatives and talking with each other are matters with which the Red Cross has nothing to do, but rather matters regarding their free will. We think that this also contradicts the principle of freedom and democracy, on which the Red Cross societies of the two sides have already agreed, and is an infringement upon the human rights of visitors and increases their suffering. We cannot but view the South's demand for using the visitors' own vehicles as conflicting with the existing normal practice and as artificially laying obstacles to the settlement of the problem.

He said: These above-mentioned facts alone show that it is as plain as day that the South's proposal is an extremely unilateral, unreasonable, unrealistic, and unjust one. He continued: This notwithstanding, the South prevented even those matters that could have been easily agreed upon at the last contact from being concluded by persisting in their unjust proposal, and only wasted time and energy, thus laying artificial obstacles to our contact. To be frank, in studying the South's proposal, we have been given the impression that the South may be trying to delay by artificially laying obstacles to the discussion of the exchange of art troupes and hometown visiting groups. We expect that this concern of our side is not true.

According to the spokesman for our side, when our side urged the South to present its comprehensive opinions after making remarks first, the South came there without studying, repeated empty words, and deliberately laid obstacles to the working-level contact of the two sides, delaying with the question concerning the visit sites of home-visiting groups.

In connection with this, our side said: The visit sites of home-visiting groups were decided at the eighth round of talks. Not we but the South proposed to designate the visit sites as Pyongyang and Seoul. Our side also made clear that remarks made by the chief and deputy chief delegates of the South side at the official full-dress talks assume a legal nature unto itself.

Our side further said: The question regarding visits to hometowns by separated families and relatives is a matter which should be discussed and resolved at full-dress talks. This notwithstanding, if this question is discussed at the working-level contact, full-dress talks become unnecessary. The South's insistence on discussing visit sites at the working-level contact makes our side wonder whether or not this insistence is an intention to slow down discussion of agenda items at full-dress talks.

Stressing that helping the dispersed families visit their hometowns and meet their families and relatives at an early date is our invariable stand, our side made clear that this matter is a question which should be settled at full-dress talks in the future and noted that the South's ignorance of this and its putting forth the question of visit sites at the working-level contact in a complicated manner are never becoming in terms of the mission of the working-level contact and the purport for the exchange of visiting groups.

According to the spokesman for our side, the South made unreasonable remarks in response to our side's just and perfect assertions and, farfetchedly, persisted in having its own say, saying that it has never agreed to designate the visit sites of home-visiting groups as Pyongyang and Seoul and it has never advanced such a proposal.

Replying to this, our side told the South that Red Cross talks are not held just as a pastime and that one should take responsibility for one's remarks before the nation. He stated: If such a stand and attitude are not taken, the expected success cannot be attained even if hundreds of face to face sittings take place.

In conclusion, our side said: In view of the South's persistence in inflicting these or those restrictions on the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups while, as at the previous time, breaking away from contents agreed upon at the eighth round of talks and repeating unilateral assertions, it is doubtful whether the South genuinely intends to carry out the project.

In connection with the date of next contact, our side said that time is needed in view of the South's stand and that we will come back at any time if the South notifies us of the date of the next contact by telephone after it has fully studied our proposal and, then, thinks that it can reach agreement.

#### SPA CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCES DELEGATES TO 23 JULY TALKS

SK190728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0702 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Telephone notice sent by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK, to Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, in Pyongyang on 19 July -- read by announcer]

[Text] To Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea:

I notify you of the following list of our side's delegation which will participate in the preliminary contact of the North-South parliamentary talks scheduled to be held in Panmunjom on 23 July 1985:

Head of the delegation: Chon Kum-chol, SPA deputy, WPK.

Deputy head of the delegation: Chu Chang-chun, SPA deputy, WPK.

Delegates: Choe Chang-yong, SPA deputy, WPK; Yom Kuk-yol, SPA deputy, the Korean Social Democratic Party; and U Tal-ho, SPA deputy, the Chongdoist Chongu Party.

[Dated] 19 July 1985

[Signed] Yang Hyang-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK

#### GORBACHEV GREETES KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK191137 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] On 18 July, Comrade Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met a delegation of the WPK International Department led by Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

At the meeting, Comrade Konstantin Rusakov asked the head of the delegation to convey greetings from Comrade Gorbachev and other Politburo members of the CPSU Central Committee to the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il. At the meeting, conversations were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere. (?Mikhail Smirnovskiy), deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kwon Hui-kyong, our country's ambassador in the Soviet Union, participated in the meeting.

#### AMBASSADOR TO USSR MEETS GROMYKO 17 JULY

SK182349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 17 (KCNA) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, met Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong in the Kremlin in Moscow on July 17.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Andrey Gromyko. Comrade Andrey Gromyko expressed deep thanks for this. Saying he always recalled Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984, Andrey Gromyko stressed that his Soviet visit marked a very important milestone in developing the relations between the two parties and the two countries. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present there was Igor' Rogachev, director of the First Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union.

#### PRAVDA DENOUNCES U.S. OCCUPATION OF SOUTH

SK182335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2300 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 15 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA July 15 denounces the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and expresses solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country. Pointing out that Korea was divided due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea after her liberation, the paper says that the division forced by the United States upon the Korean nation has become a sort of "knot". More than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea and some 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed there, the paper notes, and continues:

Each time the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a peace initiative, the United States doggedly opposed it. It is clear that the well known proposals advanced by the DPRK will become a realistic basis of radical turn in rooting out the cause of the tensions and preserving peace on the Korean peninsula. The Soviet people, the paper notes, always stood and are standing on the side of the Korean people demanding an end to the interference of the U.S. imperialist quarters in the internal affairs of Korea. They reclarified this at meetings held on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for forcing the foreign troops out of South Korea and reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis, stresses the paper.

#### AMBASSADOR TO CHINA MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK120831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (KCNA) -- The DPRK ambassador to China hosted a reception on July 10 at the embassy on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-China treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The reception was addressed by Ambassador Sin In-ha and Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress of China. The speakers noted that during the last 24 years since the signing of the treaty the Korean and Chinese peoples have firmly defended the gains of their revolution and greatly contributed to defence of Asian and world peace and strengthened and developed the friendly and cooperative relations forged in blood in many fields in the course of implementing the treaty.

Pointing to the success registered by China in modernisation, Sin In-ha stressed that the Korean people will as ever discharge their duty under the treaty and make all efforts to consolidate and develop Korea-China friendship.

Peng Chong referred to the Korean peoples struggle for national reunification and declared that the Chinese Government and people firmly supported the reasonable proposal for founding a confederal state and the positive proposal for three-way talks put forward by the Korean Government and people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Noting that the China-Korea friendship has developed to a higher stage thanks to the mutual visits and intimacy between the Chinese and Korean leaders in recent years, he said the Chinese people highly value the Sino-Korean friendship and will make every effort to hand it down through generations and make it shine long.

The attendants of the reception toasted the great friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese parties, governments and peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION OBSERVED

##### Kim Yong-nam Greets Counterpart

SK190820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister of Nicaragua, on the sixth anniversary of the victory of Nicaraguan revolution. The message expressed the belief that the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for frustrating the economic blockade of the U.S. imperialists and the subversive moves of the reactionaries against Nicaragua and defending the sovereignty of the country would certainly be crowned with victory and sincerely wished the Nicaraguan foreign minister greater success in his work.

##### Nicaraguan Envoy Hosts' Reception

SK190359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 KCNA -- Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Nicaraguan ambassador to Korea arranged a banquet yesterday at the Ongnyu restaurant on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Referring to the situation in Nicaragua following the victory of the revolution, Ambassador Adolfo Moncada Zepeda denounced the Reagan administration which is committing aggressive acts, turning down the peace proposal of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Today the Korean people, he said, are registering good successes in socialist economic construction, upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader comrade President Kim Il-song in the New Year address for this year and at the 10th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in order to brilliantly adorn the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the party founding.

The Nicaraguan people fully support the peace initiatives made by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the reunification of the country, the struggle of the Korean people for their realisation and the proposal for holding inter-Korean parliamentary talks in particular, stressed the ambassador.

In his speech Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, said that the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua was a great victory of her people which gave a great encouragement to the entire Latin American people and dealt a telling blow once again at the U.S. imperialists.

We warmly congratulate the fraternal Nicaraguan people on all their successes achieved in the building of an independent new society, he noted, and said: The Korean people will render active support and encouragement to the Nicaraguan people in their future struggle for the sovereignty of the country.

The attendants at the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

#### PAPER CITED ON CHON'S ROLE IN U.S. NICARAGUA POLICY

SK190345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA) -- A South Korean democrat in an article to the July issue of the Japanese magazine SEKAI said that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is seeking to lengthen the days of his "power" by playing the role of a shock-brigade for the execution of the anti-Nicaragua policy of the U.S. imperialists. Noting that Chon Tu-hwan begged for Reagan's support during his trip to Washington, the author said: The United States has cooperated with Chon Tu-hwan in deceiving people in the South with the words "support to democratic development". An agreement was reached on many issues behind the scene. The question on Nicaragua was also decided in camera.

Singlaub who had been chief of staff of the U.S. Forces in South Korea in Carter's days and the "Unification Church" of Mun Son-myong have stretched out their hands to exercise influence on the guerrillas against the Nicaraguan Government.

The "ROK Army" and retired soldiers who had participated in the Vietnam war have already joined the guerrilla forces with the assistance of Singlaub and the "Unification Church". Behind the scene are the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Chon Tu-hwan group. Those who have joined the anti-government guerrilla forces have organized hair-raising murderous groups on the spot or are directly participating in them. The Chon Tu-hwan group is said to have been "comrade-in-arms" of Singlaub in Vietnam.

PAPER ON TASKS OF ECONOMIC GUIDANCE FUNCTIONARIES

SK181333 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 16 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 17 July editorial: "Let Us Substantially Carry Out All Work"]

[Text] Setting forward militant tasks to accelerate production and construction and to further improve the people's standard of living while giving on-the-spot guidance to the city of Chongjin and North Hamgyong Province, the great leader Comrade Kim II-song taught the functionaries that they should manage the work of economic guidance well.

Our functionaries should carry out the party's economic policy brilliantly by deeply grasping the intentions of the party and leader and by substantially implementing the revolutionary tasks. Arising in our socialist construction are such important tasks as the need to manage the economy more scientifically and rationally, to keep production at a high level, and to increase the people's consumer goods on a large scale, as well as numerous other needs. The economic guidance functionaries are assigned the work of firmly adhering to such tasks and solving them in a correct way.

The guidance functionaries are the commanding members of the revolution who are charged with a duty to organize and execute the work of the units concerned. Assiduousness and positiveness in approaching the work are a mettle that cannot be separated from the functionaries, and they are the yardstick of measuring the degree of their loyalty to the party and revolution.

The enthusiasm and spirit of our working people in greeting the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party with brilliant labor successes are very high. Reality shows that tasks of any vast scale can be ably and successfully carried out if adequate conditions for production and construction are provided and if economic organizational work and the command system in production are managed in a correct way.

The great leader Comrade Kim II-song has taught: Today, we need a new type of workers who are capable of guiding the work in detail and correctly, who are exerting efforts to study the tasks assigned to them, and who are approaching their own work with responsibility and enthusiasm as true masters of their work.

For the functionaries to carry out all work substantially, they should, first of all, be greatly conscious of the importance of their own duty. Consciousness of the importance of their own duty serves as the basis of their responsibility. Functionaries may find themselves in guard posts different from those of others. They also may find that the scope and the nature of their work are different from the work of others. However, there can be no difference in the gravity of their tasks.

All the functionaries should always remember that their duties constitute important chains linked organically to the revolution and construction as a whole. In particular, administrative economic guidance functionaries should never forget that their executing of the national economic plans, ensuring of the production of cooperative goods, and increasing of the production of export goods in their own units are very significant in developing the economy as a whole.

Our party is putting forth economic tasks on the basis of a correct calculation of the concrete actuality of the sectors and units concerned and the overall interests of socialist construction. For this reason, in the case of any tasks assigned to the functionaries, work aimed at implementing such tasks should be pushed ahead to the end, without neglecting any single item of such work. In particular, firmly adhering to the lines and policies put forth in the past era and making them display their vitality without interruption emerges as a very important matter.

Those who are engaged in the revolution should form the habit of doing anything they set out to do thoroughly, without exception. Functionaries should substantially organize all the work aimed at implementing the party's lines and policies and then push ahead with them steadily. In this way, they should ensure that substantial successes are realized in the implementation of the important economic tasks, such as a correct execution of the independent accounting system, an increase in the production of stock breeding and fishery goods, and the launching of the let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement.

Another important consideration for the functionaries in carrying out all work substantially is to display a high degree of enthusiasm regarding their own work. Enthusiasm about their own work is the source of ambitious spirits, vitality, and unstoppable will to struggle. This being the case, functionaries should be impassioned to do their work thoroughly and assiduously.

Whatever work they are assigned to and whatever the circumstances under which they are supposed to carry out their work, functionaries should display enthusiasm and positiveness, with firm conviction in sure victory cherished in their hearts.

The genuine functionaries are those who do not surrender or waver before the difficulties created on the road of advance, but brave them with a high degree of positiveness and tenacious spirit of battle, summoning the masses to creating exploits.

Enthusiasm about their own work should be displayed by continuously thinking in order to implement the party's policies and by tenaciously making efforts to that end. The economic guidance functionaries should always think and think again to implement the policy intentions of the party. By so doing, they should see to it that every moment in their work and life becomes consistent with the struggle to rationalize economic management by correctly utilizing socialist economic principles and economic leverage and to find and implement reasonable and effective ways and methods to increase production by good work in the areas of supply, labor organization, and production direction.

Penetrating into the reality and going deep among the masses is an important key for the functionaries to organize and carry out their work substantially and practically. Functionaries should continually go deep among the producing masses and into the production sites in order to learn about the status of production, the status of material supplies, the rate of utilization of equipment, and the status of labor management, and should listen in detail to the voices of the producers and the people's demands regarding their livelihood. In this way, the functionaries should thoroughly view their own work in light of the party's intentions and improve the work without interruption.

When all the functionaries do their work in such a manner, all the urgent problems arising in socialist construction, including the need to increase in the production of steel products, the need to explore and mobilize exportable resources, the need to manage transportation work well, and the need to effectively use the economic foundations in all domains of the national economy, can be solved successfully.

All the party organizations should concentrate efforts on making the functionaries properly carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks, with consciousness of their being masters and enthusiasm in leading them in their party life and in taking the role of helmsmen in the administrative economic work.

2D WORKING LEVEL RED CROSS MEETING HELD

SK190815 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, July 19 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South and North Korean Red Cross officials Friday failed to make any progress in their negotiations here on the exchange of visits by separated family members and performing art troupes. Working-level officials discussed concrete dates for the mutual visits but were unable to reach a compromise, because Pyongyang was adamant in its demand that the visiting sites be restricted to Seoul and Pyongyang. The two sides even failed to agree on the date for the next meeting.

At the first working-level meeting here on Monday, Seoul and Pyongyang agreed to schedule the mutual visits for some time next September. Since reaching that tentative agreement, the two sides have been unable to make any further progress, because the North Korean side insists on restricting the visiting sites, while the South Koreans demand that the separated family members be allowed to visit their hometowns.

During the closed-door meeting Friday, the North Korean delegates refused to engage in substantial discussion, demanding that Seoul accept their position on limiting the visiting sites, South Korea's chief delegate, Song Yong-tae, said.

The meeting, held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at this truce village, opened at 10 a.m. (0100 GMT) and lasted for one hour and 37 minutes. Three delegates from each side attended the meeting.

Song repeated his position that separated family members should be allowed to visit their home towns. He said that the delegates will be able to discuss the size of the performing art troupes, the itineraries of the visitors and the performances of the art troupes only after the visiting sites have been decided. The chief delegate from Seoul also repeated South Korea's position that the visits should be made simultaneously, not alternately, and that live coverage of the performances and outdoor placards for the performances are not necessary.

In a press conference following the meeting, Song said he does not believe that the meeting ruptured, although they produced no substantial results. Song flatly denied North Korea's assertion that Seoul and Pyongyang had agreed on the visiting sites for the separated family members at the eighth inter-Korean Red Cross talks in Seoul last May.

When asked if the failure of both sides to reach agreement would negatively affect future dialogue between the two Koreas, Song said, "In my opinion, it will not have a serious effect on future meetings, although we should wait to see North Korea's attitude."

A preparatory meeting for the inter-Korean parliamentary conference is scheduled for July 23, and the ninth inter-Korean Red Cross conference is set for Aug. 27.

YONHAP CITES NHK ON OPENING OF NAJIN PORT TO PRC

SK190124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 (YONHAP) -- North Korea recently has approved China's request to use Najin port for the purpose of relieving congestion in its export of goods to Japan, a Japanese TV network reported Friday.

NHK-TV quoted a Japanese Government source as saying that by using the port, which is located in the East Sea, China plans to export timber, soybean and other goods to Japan. In the past, China used the port of Dalian (formerly spelled "Dairen") for the shipment of products to Japan, but that port did not have the capacity to meet China's increasing exports to Japan, the TV network explained.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry is interested in how Pyongyang's decision concerning Najin, which is generally considered to be a military port, will affect the balance of power in Northeast Asia, the network said.

#### SUDAN'S MILITARY HEAD CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SEOUL

SK190118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] London (YONHAP) -- Gen. 'Abd al-rahman Muhamad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, Wednesday met with Rep. Pong Du-wan, visiting Korean presidential envoy, at Khartoum and reaffirmed his country's support for Seoul in international arena, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official who accompanied Pong said.

Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab, who has been leading Sudan's military council since a coup d'etat last spring, appreciated economic cooperation and famine relief materials that Seoul provided for his famine-stricken country. Pong conveyed a letter from President Chon Tu-hwan to the Sudanese general. He read the letter and asked about President Chon who he met last year.

Siwar al-Dhahab visited Seoul last October to attend the Armed Forces Day ceremony. "I cannot forget my trip to Seoul," he said, adding that the spirit and diligence of the Korean people and their government are worth learning for all Third World countries. He promised to help Seoul whenever necessary.

#### INTERVIEW WITH PROSECUTOR ON 'SAMMIN' GROUP

SK180840 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jul 85 p 11

[Interview with Choe Sang-hwan, director of the Public Security Department of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, by unidentified reporters, on 18 July -- place not specified]

[Text] Question: Will you talk about relations between the National Federation of Students [NFS] and the Struggle Committee To Unify the Fatherland, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee]?

Answer: To wage an organizational joint struggle after the 12 February general election, representatives from 20 colleges and universities -- 17 colleges and universities in Seoul and 3 universities in the provinces -- held a meeting at Korea University on 17 April, at which they formed the NFS. The editorial: "Let Us Advance Shoulder To Shoulder Toward the Ranks of Democratization Under the Banner of the NFS," carried by the 3 May edition of CHONHANGNYONBO, the organ of the NFS, cried for an antigovernment struggle, but considerably refrained from employing such leftist words as "imperialism." However, students of the most radical groups of the NFS got together and formed the Sammin Struggle Committee, an organization affiliated with the NFS. Judging that it is difficult for the NFS to wage an efficient struggle because it is an exposed official organization, the Sammin Struggle Committee has decided to play the role of leading the struggle.

The chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee is Ho In-hoe, senior in the Politics and Diplomacy Department of Korea University and chairman of the General Association of Students of Korea University, who is now wanted by the police. Because the general associations of students of each university cannot deeply interfere in the activities of the Sammin Struggle Committee, the NFS and the Sammin Struggle Committee are organizations which, respectively constitute different channels.

Question: Will you give the approximate number of students involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee?

Answer: It is difficult to give you the concrete number because Ho In-hoe and other key cadres have not been arrested and the struggle committee even assumes a secret organizational nature.

Question: Do you think that members of the Sammin Struggle Committee have led most of the demonstrations during the first semester of this year?

Answer: The Sammin Struggle Committee can be viewed as the shock brigade of the student movement groups. It is true that the Sammin Struggle Committee has led most of demonstrations during the first semester of this year.

Question: Will you talk about the issue of relations with behind-the-scenes forces?

Answer: It has been revealed that the Federation of Youths and Students for Democratization and the Ecumenical Youth Council are involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee. In this regard, we are continuing investigation. Relations with the Council for the Promotion of Democracy have not yet been determined. However, we will also continue investigation in this connection.

Question: What is the difference between leftist tendencies and pro-communism? In addition, will you talk about the grounds on which the National Security Law was applied?

Answer: We are of the opinion that, if anyone is infatuated with the "theory on comprador capital," the "theory on liberation theology," the "theory on dependence," the "theory on neo-imperialism," or the "theory on neo-Marxism," he can be viewed as having leftist tendencies. Pro-communism means that this leftist tendency is manifested in actions. The National Security Law was applied to those who conducted tangible acts.

Question: To what extent, in your opinion, are the campuses contaminated by left-leading ideologies?

Answer: It is a fact that the left-leaning ideologies have spread considerably. The campuses are inundated with pamphlets with left-leaning and seditious contents and students exchange opinions at seminars and meetings using these pamphlets as texts.

Question: Do you think there is no way to lead them onto the right path?

Answer: I think that if professors and parents make efforts, they will be able to lead all except some radical students onto the right path. The scope and the number of left-leaning students are not of a nature which can be clarified through investigations.

Question: Is the NFS also an organization whose acts benefit the enemy?

Answer: It is still difficult to conclude that it is a procommunist or enemy-benefiting organization, because various components are involved in this organization.

Question: Have the students ever referred to North Korean books when they wrote pamphlets?

Answer: No, not at all. They copied books and theses written by Chongnyon or JCP writers or leftist Japanese journalists at copy shops, and used them after studying and translating them. The students know what the North Korean puppets' assertions are through reading ethics textbooks during their middle and high school years and at the university. Therefore, even while they know that their assertions are the same as the North Korean puppets' tactics and strategies toward the South, they engaged in acts siding with the North Korean puppets. For example, they quoted, from Lenin's works, the expression "just a mere handful of comprador bureaucrats," which frequently appears in their pamphlets. This expression is the same as the North Korean puppets' assertion.

Question: In what direction will your future investigations proceed?

Answer: We will concentrate our efforts on arresting 23 students still at large and also make thorough efforts to reveal those people or elements behind the scenes, if any. We will also make utmost efforts to reveal the Sammin Struggle Committee in its entirety.

Question: Will you, in addition, prosecute those students who have already been imprisoned by applying the National Security Act and other acts in accordance with the result of the investigation?

Answer: It is expected that the whole picture of this incident will be revealed when Ho In-hoe and others are arrested. In case new facts constituting an offense are found, we will make additional prosecutions. The National Security Law was applied to 14 students -- the 13 students mentioned in today's announcement and Ham Un-kyong, who was involved in the American Cultural Center occupation. Articles supporting an organization opposed to the state, the distribution of printed matter supporting an organization opposed to the state, the formation of an organization benefiting the enemy; admission into an organization benefiting the enemy; and other articles in the National Security Law will be applied. Those who committed crimes involving the formation of or admission into an organization benefiting the enemy will be sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term longer than 1 year.

Question: What is the concept of consciousness raising as defined by the students?

Answer: ("Pedagogy") or "The Theory on the Education of the Masses," written by (Paulo Prailley) defines consciousness-raising as an act of recognizing a variety of contradictions in society and of personally studying them in order to do away with contradictions. They used this book as a basic textbook for consciousness-raising.

Question: Did they not engage in the labor movement?

Answer: We are investigating the relations between the Sammin Struggle Committee and labor organizations. We will disclose the whole picture as soon as we grasp it.

#### PREMIER REITERATES STERN STEPS AGAINST 'RADICALS'

SK190111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong said yesterday the government must work out stern measures to prevent "radical students" from using campuses as a place for scheming pro-Communist activities under the name of campus autonomy.

No also said the "Sammin Struggle Committee" is an ideology-oriented organization that not only resists the government but also denies liberal democracy and capitalism. The prime minister and the cabinet ministers were discussing the committee's activities in a regular weekly cabinet meeting.

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong briefed reporters on the result of the cabinet session. Yi quoted No as saying the Sammin committee has shocked the people greatly. Referring to thereplacement Tuesday of the minister of justice, the prime minister said that all the ministers should feel responsible. "All cabinet members should be prepared to take joint responsibility for overall state administration, and make joint efforts to help prevent unhappy incidents," he said.

No also gave instructions that a long-term plan be worked out to improve the wage levels of government officials. Pointing out a widening wage gap between government and private company workers, he said wages for civil officials should be increased "by a considerable amount, if not to the level of employees of private businesses."

#### GOVERNMENT RESOLVE AGAINST CAMPUS UNREST HAILED

SK190134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] The sweeping crackdown on key figures of the Sammin Struggle Committee represents the government's renewed determination to put the lid on perennial campus unrest, analysts say.

Announcing the arrest of 56 college students for their alleged involvement in a series of violent demonstrations during the past spring semester, prosecutors termed the nationwide network of militant students as "a pro-Communist organization serving the interests of the enemy." The announcement came as a shock to many.

The group professes to have three basic principles: reunification of the divided nation, liberation of the people and realization of democracy through struggle, according to prosecutors. As a means of achieving its goal of bringing about a nationalistic democracy, they said, the organization aims at overthrowing the government through a Bolshevik revolution. Although prosecutors fell short of mentioning the group as an antistate organization, they believe it would eventually evolve into such an organization, if not unchecked.

Another conspicuous aspect in the organization is that its members are taking side with north Korea's cause as far as unification of the country is concerned. The students belonging to the organization harbored with the idea that the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea is a must in realizing national reunification. They also supported Pyongyang's propaganda designed to expedite the pullout of American forces by saying publicly that the presence of U.S. troops is a main obstacle on the road to the national unification, the announcement said.

As for the management of the local economy, the students accused the business establishments as a whole of being those of the "exploiting class." The method used by the students in achieving their goals is similar to that of north Korean Communists, prosecutors said. They noted that the students defined workers, farmers and destitute urbanites as possible revolutionaries.

By interpreting the modern history of Korea from the perspective of Marxist and Leninist theories, the students also saw themselves as having three enemies: foreign imperialists, fascists and all other elements considered to have been suppressing the masses.

Prosecutors said the students were "infatuated" with these radical ideologies after reading seditious books and other publications. Most of those printed materials were in circulation on most of the major campuses throughout the country, they said.

Thirteen out of the 56 students under arrest are charged with violating the National Security Law mainly because they have allegedly been responsible for the publication and distribution of such seditious books among fellow students.

Prosecutors said the investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee began early in June in the wake of the May 23-26 seizure of the USIS library in Seoul by a group of 73 college students.

Despite the massive crackdown on the student activists, few analysts believe that the action signals a turnaround in the current government policy which calls for allowing school authorities more authority in dealing with student affairs. They base their prediction on the theory that giving more autonomy to college campuses is one of the most effective ways to help promote the academic atmosphere in the nation's campuses. By doing so, they say, the authorities could help protect the majority of collegians from those who are misled by wrong ideologies.

#### NKDP LEGISLATOR TO CHALLENGE PARTY HEAD YI MIN-U

SK190136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Rep. Kim Chae-kwang, 62, a factional leader of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], declared yesterday he would challenge the incumbent party president Yi Min-u in the national convention scheduled for Aug. 1-2. He said in a press conference, "I will lead a strong, independent party, rejecting intervention into party affairs by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam."

After the news conference accompanied by 11 NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] lawmakers and 22 unsuccessful candidates of the last general elections, he went on a week-long vote gathering tour of the provinces. He said that he would hold rallies of local delegates in Taejon, Taegu, Pusan, Kwangju, and Chongju to appeal for their support in the forthcoming convention to be held in the annex of the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul.

Rep. Kim, an outspoken six-term lawmaker, served as the floor leader, secretary-general, chief policy maker and a representative member of the disbanded opposition New Democratic Party in the 1970s.

He said that he would appreciate Kim Tae-chung if the latter help him in spite of the Monday agreement between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to support the reelection of party head Yi. Five lawmakers of the Kim Tae-chung faction appeared at the conference site. They were Yu Che-yon, Song Chon-yong, Pak Wang-sik, Han Sok-pong and Choe Hun.

#### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIALLY REGISTERED

SK170335 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] On 16 July the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] disclosed that the Social Democratic Party -- with Mr Kim Chol as its party chairman -- had registered with the CEMC as of 15 July. Thus, the number of registered political parties totals seven, including the four political parties which have seats in parliament.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP DEPARTS 17 JULY

OW190531 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1409 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, headed by S. I. Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of light industry and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, left today for home.

The Soviet delegation took part in the celebrations of the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, at the invitation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association. During their stay in Mongolia, the Soviet guests visited a number of Ulaanbaatar industrial enterprises and cultural institutions, and were in Erdenet, where they familiarized themselves with the life and work of the international collective in the new industrial center in northern Mongolia.

COMMENTARY BLAMES U.S. FOR GENEVA BREAKDOWN

OW190209 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 July (MONTSAME) -- People of goodwill want that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva would produce satisfactory results meeting the vital interests and aspirations of all peoples. But as can be seen in the first two rounds that no definite results were produced at the Geneva talks because of unconstructive positions of the U.S. side, the Mongolian radio commentary says.

The position of the Soviet Union is clear and principled. The Soviet delegation arrived in Geneva with one goal, that is to achieve discontinuation of the arms race on earth and to prevent it in the outer space. The Soviet Union proposed to freeze during the whole period of talks the development, testing and deployment of space armaments, strategic offensive weaponry and medium range nuclear means, underlines the radio.

However, over this period of time, the U.S. Administration continued to boost the arms race practically in all directions, from intercontinental ballistic missiles "MK" to chemical binary weapons, not giving up its programme for outer space militarization, the commentary notes.

All this shows who, in fact, the United States or the Soviet Union, wants to establish durable peace on earth, and save mankind from the threats of nuclear catastrophe. Washington participates in the talks to deceive world community and conceal the obvious negative goal of its policy. But this smoke-curtain of empty words and uncertain promises is of little help for it, the radio stresses.

SFRY DELEGATION DISCUSSES TRADE RELATIONS

BK181558 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Dr Milenko Bojanic, visiting Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign trade, and his delegation, accompanied by Yugoslav Ambassador to Burma Ranko Radulovic, called on Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha at 1430 today at the Prime Minister's Office in the cabinet building.

Also present at the meeting were Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning; U Khin Maung Gyi, trade minister; and U Kyaw Tint, director general of the Prime Minister's Office.

At 1515, the visiting federal secretary and his delegation called on Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi at the Trade Ministry. Later, the visiting federal secretary met with Thura U Saw Pru, minister of transport and communications; U Than Tin, minister of mines; U Khin Maung Gyi, trade minister, Dr Maung Shein, deputy minister of finance and planning; U Kyaw Htein, deputy minister of agriculture and forests; U Thein Myint, deputy minister of industry-I; U Kyaw Za, deputy minister of energy; and U Ba Hla and U Kyaw Tun, deputy ministers of trade in the conference hall of the Trade Ministry and discussed bilateral economic relations, including foreign trade.

In the evening, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi hosted a dinner for the visiting federal secretary and his delegation at the Inya Lake Hotel.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary Dr Milenko Bojanic and his delegation arrived in Rangoon by air at 1100. They were welcomed at the airport by Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi, Deputy Trade Ministers U Ba Hla and U Kyaw Tun, Yugoslav Ambassador to Burma Mr Ranko Radulovic and embassy staff, and responsible officials from the Trade Department.

The Yugoslav foreign trade minister is accompanied by Mrs Dobrila Nikolajevic, assistant federal secretary of foreign trade; Mr (Sima Asenkiyevic), senior adviser; and Mrs (Layeleka Bijistan), interpreter. The delegation will remain in Burma for 3 days.

BRIEFS

NEW PRC ENVOY -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced today that the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has agreed to the appointment of Mr Zhou Mingji as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Burma in succession to Mr Huang Mingda. Mr Zhou Mingji was born in 1929 in Zhejiang Province. He received a university education and served as an attache at the PRC Embassy in Burma and as third secretary of the PRC Embassy in the Republic of Kenya. He was later appointed as deputy chief of division, chief of division, deputy director, and director of the African Department of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 2 Jul 85 BK]

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Dr Ebrahim Behnam Dehkordy, whose appointment as ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma had been approved earlier, presented his credentials to President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma at 0930 today at the President's Office in Windemere. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 10 Jul 85 BK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK181440 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 18 -- Many reports were presented in the first day, yesterday, of the Ninth Session of the National Assembly (NA) of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, first legislature.

The State Council's report on its activities in the period between the eight and ninth sessions of the National Assembly was made by State Council General Secretary Chan Ven.

On domestic affairs the report said after the eight session, first legislature, of the National Assembly, the State Council promulgated seven law-decrees, namely the creation of the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Action, the ban of counterfeit [as received], the preservation of cultural and historical heritage, the regime of detention, and other decrees on commercial taxes.

Concerning economy and social actions, the report pointed out that in 1984, there were great difficulties in the economic sphere. The enemies blindly continued to undermine the Kampuchean revolution. On the other hand, natural calamities, including drought and floods, largely affected agricultural production and disturbed the daily life of the population. To make up the loss, the report went on, the national conference for agriculture decided to set higher the plan of agricultural production for the last dry-season from 150,000 ha [hectares] to 168,200 ha. However by the end of the last dry season, the report further said, the cultivated area was only 118,972 ha, including 42,100 ha of the IR variety. But due to calamities the harvested area was reduced to 117,130 ha with an average output of 2 tonnes per hectare. In comparison with the 1983-84 dry season the hectares was nearly the same, but the total output increased by almost 27,000 tonnes because of both the introduction of the IR variety and the great attachment to extensive planting. The earmarked area for secondary food and industrial crops was also larger than the previous dry season.

For the production in this monsoon, up to the end of June 445,000 ha of land had been ploughed including 85,000 ha by tractors. This represents 42.5 per cent of the state plan. In certain localities the sowing of short-term and long-term rice had not yet been intensified. But the sowing of floating rice and the transplanting and the planting by dibbling had been done on 208,000 ha. Difficulties in achieving the state plan were due to the shortage of rice seedlings. The total number of bovines is 2,150,000 heads including 1,254,000 draught animals. The number of pigs rises to 1,830,000 in comparison with the 1980 figure, the cattle has increased by 12.5 per cent and surpassed the plan.

Fishery had achieved 72 per cent of the state plan, processing 57 per cent of the 1985's state plan.

The rubber plantations employ 17,500 workers and in the first semester of this year they fulfilled their plan of production.

In the industrial field, the implementation of the state plan depended on good orientation of production. The production of important products achieved from 40 to 65 per cent of the yearly plan. There were lots of difficulties in production due to the shortage of electric energy, raw materials and spare parts and the management.

Goods transport achieved 48 percent of the state plan. This was due to the spirit of economy and high vigilance of our cadres and workers.

The volume of the peasants' rice sales was 110,000 tonnes, or 36 percent of the planned target.

The report continued to say that in the first five months of this year, the local and imported goods sold to the population, worth 907 million riels (Kampuchean currency), included 8,478,800 metres of cloth, 259 tonnes of soap, a great quantity of household utensils, bicycles and other things.

Natural calamities had had effect on crop and parts of the population are in the condition of food shortage, said the report.

The second report, on the NA activities during the interval between the eighth and ninth sessions, was delivered by Phlek Phirun, NA general secretary.

On the activities of the NA commissions the report said that in the interval of the eighth and ninth sessions, the Economic and Budgetary Commission followed closely the activities of the economic institutions and made a working visit to Siem Reap Province to study the general and economic situation for comparing with the economic and budgetary plans adopted by the National Assembly and the demand of the localities. It noted that the protection of national heritages and the natural resources of lake Tonle Sap should be reexamined. The commission had meetings and gave opinion on the drafts of the decrees concerning taxes on production and trade to increase the income of the national economy.

The Commission for Culture and Social Affairs paid inspection tours of the northeastern region and Kandal Province. It saw the great efforts of the deputies to help the people in participating the three revolutionary movements. Moreover, in the northeastern region the level of cultural and social life of the people is not desirable yet and to this state offices should pay great attention to conform the political lines towards ethnic minorities adopted by the eighth session of the National Assembly.

The Legislative Commission held several meetings to discuss decrees concerning the preservation of cultural and historical heritages, the ban of false bank notes, etc.

On the activities of the NA deputies in the areas, the report underlined that in close cooperation with the provincial party committee and the local administrations, the deputies engaged in campaign on promulgating the political lines of the party and government and on resolutions adopted by the National Assembly.

The report concluded by highlighting external affair activities taken by the National Assembly to contribute to the maintenance and enlargement of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with socialist and friendly countries.

#### HENG SAMRIN GREET'S GROMYKO ON BIRTHDAY

BK190530 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1235 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 July (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent the following message to Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the occasion of your 76th birthday, allow me to express my best wishes for good health, longevity, and much success in carrying out your new and noble task and for the constant strengthening and expansion of Cambodian-Soviet friendship and cooperation to ensure peace and security in Asia and the world.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

Hun Sen Message to Varkonyi

BK150635 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Jul (SPK) -- Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen recently sent warm congratulations to Peter Varkonyi on the occasion of his reelection to the position of minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR]. In his message, Hun Sen expressed firm belief that the HPR will surely win new success at home and abroad in accordance with the political line defined by the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. We express the certainty, the message said, that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the PRK and the HPR will continually develop and strengthen for the well-being of the two peoples and in the interest of peace, security, and socialism in the world. Minister Hun Sen wished his Hungarian counterpart great successes in the accomplishment of his lofty function.

Chea Sim Greets Sarlos

BK121339 Phnom Penh SPK English 1125 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 12 -- Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has sent warmest congratulations to Istvan Sarlos, on his re-election as chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Hungary. In his message, Chairman Chea Sim said: "We are convinced that at this high post, your work will further contribute to developing the ties of friendship, multiform cooperation and militant solidarity between the two peoples of Kampuchea and Hungary and our two National Assemblies for the interest of peace and socialism over the world." Chea Sim wished his Hungarian counterpart the best of health and greater successes in accomplishing his noble task.

NEW BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR TO DK Accepted

BK190156 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Jul 85

[19 July "press communique"]

[Text] At the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the CGDK has accepted the nomination of His Excellency Enayetullah Khan as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Democratic Kampuchea with residence in Beijing, PRC.

Democratic Kampuchea, 19 July 1985

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

BK190515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Interview with Bounkham Phimmaseng, deputy minister of finance of the LPDR, by unidentified Hanoi-based correspondent of L'HUMANITE, organ of the French Communist Party -- date and place not given, read by announcer]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Please explain in detail the implementation of the 1985 plans for major spheres and how annual and quarterly plans are implemented.

[Bounkham Phimmaseng] Following the complete liberation of our country in 1975, and following the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, we started formulating 3-year plans in 1978. Since the 3-year plan ended in 1980 the LPDR Government has mapped out 5-year plans. Our First 5-Year Plan will end this year -- the year for making preparations for the second 5-year plan. Therefore, this year will be a year of paramount importance for our country.

Recalling events in the past 10 years, the policies and line of our party and state are correct and just and conform with the economic law and principles of Marxism-Leninism in building socialism in an underdeveloped country without going through the period of capitalist development. It can be seen that the Lao people have recorded successes of great significance in defending the country and in building our socialist Laos. Apart from the great successes in national defense and public security, our party and state have mobilized the people's hidden potentials throughout the country to engage in the production of agriculture, handicrafts, and light industry with the main purpose of achieving self-sufficiency in food supplies. In building the national economy, our party and state have concentrated financial and manpower resources on building irrigation systems, mobilized the movement to build agricultural cooperatives, established many pilot agricultural settlements throughout the country, and modified and applied technical and scientific methods on intensive farming. As a result, our country has gradually achieved success in agricultural production.

Since 1980 we have fulfilled the rice production target of 1.2 million metric tons. Last year, we produced 1.3 million metric tons of rice. In 1985, which is the final year of the first 5-Year Plan, taking into consideration the result of the movement launched by the entire party, Army, and masses on turning rice fields into a rice production front, it may be said that we will be able to fulfill the rice production target of 1.4 million metric tons throughout the country. We will probably be able to overfulfill this target. In addition, we expect to produce 200,000 metric tons of starchy crops. We have also achieved satisfactory results in raising domestic animals.

At present, we have fully fulfilled our aim in meeting the people's requirements in food supplies. The most outstanding point in our country's previous production movements is the collectivization movement. Agricultural cooperatives are vigorously developing throughout the country and are promoting the excellent characteristics of socialist collectivization. The most outstanding province in this regard is Champassak where agricultural collectivization has been basically completed, covering 82 percent of peasant families and 77 percent of farming areas in the province. Yet, we are not yet satisfied with this success and continue to concentrate all our efforts on developing all branches of the national economy in the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-reliance as well as the spirit of building strength by ourselves.

[Correspondent] What will be the direction of the economic development at the end of this century?

[Bounkham Phimmaseng] The direction of the economic development at the end of this century is contained in five major objectives outlined at our third party congress.

1. To develop agriculture and forestry in the direction of gradually advancing to socialist large-scale production; to restore and develop small industries and handicrafts in order to solve once and for all the problem of grain and foodstuffs for the whole country; to turn out increasing quantities of essential consumer goods; to stabilize and further improve the living standards of the people of various tribes, while facilitating the accumulation for socialist industrialization; to establish a number of key economic zones which contribute to an adequate solution of the problem of grain and foodstuffs and the creation of a number of major items for export.
2. To build a smoothly working system of communications and postal services throughout the country and with the outside world, first and foremost the roads; to clear out and make good use of the waterways; to better the air service and make preparations for the construction of a railway line linking our country with the SRV.
3. To construct an electricity network and an engineering industry of small and large enterprises all over the country while making preparations for hydroelectric power stations in order to meet the energy requirements for developing production and to meet the people's needs with the purpose of bringing a new look to the economic and social characteristics of the country.
4. To basically complete the transformation of various nonsocialist economic sectors under progressing forms, so as to give the leading role to the socialist economic sectors.
5. To train and foster a contingent of leading cadres and economic managers and a contingent of scientific and technical cadres as needed and to make them fully capable of managing the economy and society and being the masters of their country. [Correspondent] What are the main expenditures and income in the national budget?

[Bounkham Phimmaseng] The income in our national budget is mainly from basic production establishments, such as from agricultural cultivation and animal husbandry and from industries, handicraft, and internal and external trade enterprises. According to our party-style line, the task of building the economy and developing culture is important and decisively significant. This is the aim of our socialist revolution and serves as a basis for firmly defending the country and strengthening the new system. For this reason, the expenditures in the LPDR's budget are for investing in the task of building production bases -- in building factories and plants, roads, schools, hospitals, roads, waterway transport systems, irrigation projects, and so forth. Moreover, we have had expenditures in production, such as for purchasing machines, vehicles, transport means, and some raw materials needed for production. Other expenditures are for social and cultural management.

[Correspondent] Regarding tax collection who are the taxpayers and in what form are they paying? What is the ratio of revenue in the national budget? Is there any expected tax reform?

[Bounkham Phimmaseng] The LPDR Government exercises his dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the overall power is from the people and for the people. Apart from enjoying democratic freedoms in state and social management, every citizen has obligations toward the state and country.

For this reason, all forms of revenue payment are aimed at boosting production and mobilizing the people of all strata to contribute to fulfilling their glorious obligations toward the state. We have applied the tax system to two sectors. One of them is the state economy. Regarding this sector, we take into consideration three interests -- state, collective, and individual interests. Another sector is the private sector. We are concentrating efforts on reducing this sector and turning it into a collective. The taxpayers are comprised of the income earners of all strata, such as the peasants, operators of production enterprises in the country, landlords renting houses and land, lenders of vehicles, and import and export operators.

However, the LPDR's tax policy is totally different from that of the old regime. This means we have clearly defined regulations, laws, procedures, and ratios of tax payment. For example, income earners pay taxes in accordance with the amount of their income -- large, middle, or small sums of money -- or are even exempted from taxes. We impose considerably high taxes on imported goods or those regarded as nonessential to production and the people's daily life. Taxes for some goods are as high as 200 percent. This principle has now been implemented. In the immediate future, our party and state will modify the rate of taxes in conformity with the line of promoting production. However, in the future, if the level of our national economy is raised higher, the people may gradually pay less in taxes.

[Correspondent] What important goods have you imported? Where do you buy them? What goods have you sold to foreign countries? Who buys your goods?

[Bounkham Phimmaseang] As you know, Laos is an underdeveloped country. The old regime did not acquire any materials and skills needed for the basis of a national economy. Following the liberation of the entire country our party and state adopted a plan to build an independent, self-determined, and socialist economic base. For this reason, the purchase of various goods is based on our actual requirements to implement the economic construction policies and line adopted by the party and state. These goods include, for example, machines, transportation vehicles, and material and equipment serving agricultural and essential construction work, which are not available in our country. These goods are mostly purchased for socialist countries; we purchase some from Western countries.

What I want to emphasize is that our foreign trade has undergone changes -- that is, the value of exports to socialist countries has increased; and the structure of imports has changed. Development can be seen in the import and export of material and equipment between sister provinces of Vietnam and Laos' Champassak, Attapeu, and Savannakhet Provinces. The value of this trade is 70 percent of the total trade with Vietnam. Another point I want to emphasize is that we have completely relied on various socialist countries to build our truly independent and socialist economy.

#### COMMENTARY DECRIES ASEAN JOINT STATEMENT

BK181318 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Kuala Lumpur Joint Statement Runs Counter to Progressive Trend in the Region and the World"]

[Text] While a trend of peace and meetings between the countries in the Indochinese and ASEAN groupings to settle the problems in the region in a peaceful manner is having favorable conditions to the point of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, thus meeting the aspirations of the peoples in the region, the 18th conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers, which was recently held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, issued a joint statement accepting the unreasonable proposal on the so-called indirect talks between Vietnam and the so-called CGDK.

The content of the joint statement on the so-called indirect talks absolutely runs counter to the progressive trend in the region and the world.

The Kuala Lumpur joint statement is, in fact, another scene of a play staged by Bangkok and Beijing at Washington's manipulations. The joint statement was officially announced just a few hours after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz ended his visit to Bangkok. Political observers in Western countries commented that the content of the Kuala Lumpur joint statement is incorrect and not in conformity with the genuine intentions of the ASEAN countries as has been clearly expressed by public opinion in many countries, including Thailand. For example, the WONGCHON KAN THUT magazine recently carried a commentary criticizing Bangkok's foreign policy, saying in part: Thailand is the only one country in Southeast Asia which remains obstinate in pursuing a policy of confrontation against and opposing the three Indochinese countries. In the meantime, world public opinion calling for eliminating the genocidal criminal Pol Pot clique is also resounding throughout the world.

The Cambodian problem is the internal affairs of the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people have complete rights and are capable enough of solving their internal affairs by themselves and of determining their own destiny. In recent years, the Cambodian people have scored numerous miraculous victories in defending their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and in building a new brilliant life on the land of Angkor. Especially in the past dry season, the Cambodian Army and people, with assistance from the Vietnamese volunteer forces, scored most glorious victories in suppressing and eliminating from Cambodia the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Cambodian groups who are the enemies of the Cambodian people in building their new life.

At present, the PRK is advancing with firm and strong steps in a majestic manner. The Cambodian people, like the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese peoples, cherish their independence, freedom, stability, and peace more than anything else. They strongly aspire to settle problems through negotiations with all parties concerned in a peaceful manner based on the correct principle and equality.

To contribute to safeguarding peace in this region, thereby contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, the three Indochinese countries stand ready to cooperate with the ASEAN countries to solve the problems in this region peacefully and always adhere to their consistent stand, that is the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia simultaneously with the elimination of the Pol Pot murderous clique; the respect of the Cambodian people's rights to self-determination, first of all the right to build a new life without a threat of genocide; the holding of free general elections by the Cambodian people in the presence of foreign observers; the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, in which the countries with different social systems will not allow their territories to be used by any countries to oppose other countries; the respect of the national rights of the countries in Southeast Asia by countries from outside; and the creation of a form of international guarantee and inspection for implementation of agreements as announced in the communique issued at the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam on 18 January 1985.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEFENDS POLICY ON CAMBODIA

BK190217 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk's political manoeuvring in Thailand turned into a hot topic of debate between Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Chat Thai MP Songtham Panyadie in the Lower House yesterday.

In a question to the Prime Minister, which ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi answered since the premier was not present, Mr Songtham charged that permitting Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to manoeuvre politically in Thailand amounted to getting the country involved in an external conflict and putting it in military confrontation with Vietnam.

"We allow Prince Sihanouk to do his political manoeuvring in Thailand and there are armed Khmer resistance groups within Thai territory all along the border with Kampuchea," Mr Sontham alleged.

"Is that no drawing a military confrontation to the country? Is that not interference in the internal affairs of another country?"

ACM Sitthi answered that Thailand and 110 other countries recognised CGDK and thus the prince had the right as the head of the state to come to Thailand.

"What we are doing is protect the sovereignty of our country," ACM Sitthi replied. "We never interfere in the internal affairs of other countries but Vietnam is guilty of that by its invasion of Kampuchea. If we allow this we will be the next target."

The minister also cited intelligence reports and the testimony of Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] members and its document that Vietnam had proposed to send arms to the CPT in the late 1970s to help it "liberate" the northeast.

He also told the House that Thailand had never sent Thai soldiers into Kampuchean or Vietnamese territories but that Vietnam had fiercely attacked Ban Non Mak Mun in 1980 during which many Thai soldiers were killed defending the village. He also said that Vietnam had in the past few years perpetually violated Thai territory during its dry season offensives.

Mr Songtham countered that the violations may be a result of Thailand's policy of actively supporting the Khmer Resistance groups. Citing Thailand's loss of the Khao Iphra Wihan to Kampuchea during the prince's reign he told the minister that the Kampuchean leader could not be trusted.

"The prince is like a cobra which has bitten us many times in the past and if in future he is back at the helm of power in Kampuchea how do we know he will not bite us again?" Mr Songtham queried.

ACM Sitthi said he was well versed in history but things might turn out differently in the future. He reiterated that Thailand had to take the position of supporting CGDK at present in order to protect her security.

THAI COMMANDER DETAILS CAMBODIAN MILITARY SCENE

BK190207 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Vietnam last month increased military pressure on Khmer resistance forces in northwestern Kampuchea with a major air strike followed by the arrival of 1,450 fresh Vietnamese troops in the same area, a Thai military spokesman said yesterday.

Navy Capt Chaturon Phankhongchun told a weekly news conference that eight modified Antonov-26 aircraft and five Mi-8 helicopter gunships staged the raid on hideouts of the Khmer resistance forces at Ban Sung and Ban Anrommiang, about 30-40 kms southwest of Battambang town on June 10. The result of the air strike was not known.

Supreme Command Spokesman Lt Gen Samphao Sikhacha told the same news conference that the resistance guerrillas employed portable anti-aircraft guns and missiles to counter the Vietnamese air strike in the fighting in Battambang.

Current Vietnamese use of helicopters and planes against guerrillas is higher than at any time in the six-and-a-half year Kampuchean war and expected to increase, Lt Gen Samphao said.

Capt Chaturon also predicted that the Vietnamese will use more amphibious as well as air support in the next dry-season offensive, which will probably begin in November.

He reported that 25 amphibious craft were unloaded from a large Soviet freight ship at the deep seaport of Kompong Som late last month and transported to Phnom Penh via Highway four which links the seaport with the Capital.

"The Vietnamese also launched the combat amphibious craft in the Mekong River in Phnom Penh to demonstrate the military might of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime to the Kampuchean people," the deputy chief-of-staff of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Defence Force said.

The amphibious craft was produced and supplied by the Soviet Union to the regime to strengthen the logistic backing for the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops on the forefront. The Mekong River and Tonle Sap have been used as a major waterway supply line from the capital to the border areas.

The amphibious craft was termed "BTR" and manufactured by the Soviet Union, according to Capt Chaturon.

Capt Chaturon said the 1,450 fresh Vietnamese reinforcements were transported on 50 trucks from Vietnam through the Khmer capital to two areas in Battambang Province: A border stronghold in Sisophon about 13 kms east of the Thai-Khmer border opposite Chanthaburi Province, and another base at Ban Toek Sap about 20 kms from the border. The reinforcement occurred during June 15-18, according to the spokesman.

In the meantime, a battalion of Vietnamese troops based in the border areas in Sisophon also moved deeper into the interior of the country to hunt for Khmer resistance guerrillas, who have kept up military pressure on the Vietnamese border strongholds in the same areas almost every day, he said.

"The Khmer guerrillas raided the Vietnamese positions opposite O-lamchiak village and Khong Yai Village in Chanthaburi Province almost every day," he said.

He charged that Vietnamese troops also followed Thai troops who patrolled the border areas on Bantad mountain range and even attacked the Thai position there with mortar or artillery fires at nighttime, resulting in one Thai soldier killed and three others wounded.

In another development, the Heng Samrin government reportedly sent 10 air force officers to Vietnam to undergo flight training there. A number of Mig-19 aircraft and Mi-8 is believed to be in service at the air force of the Phnom Penh regime.

#### CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE SAID ARMED WITH NEW ARTILLERY

BK181037 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Kampuchean resistance forces are now equipped with anti-aircraft artillery, Supreme Command Spokesman Lt-Gen Samphao Sikhacha said this morning.

This makes it more difficult for Vietnamese troops to launch air strikes against resistance positions deep inside Kampuchea, he said.

Lt-Gen Samphao said several Khmers had died of Malaria after being forced by Vietnamese troops to build strategic roads and develop forested areas for Vietnamese citizens.

A Navy spokesman, meanwhile, said Vietnamese troops had built a 14-kilometre-long barricade along the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Bo Rai District of Trat Province from kilometre marker 70 northward.

Behind the barricade are bamboo traps and mine fields, he said.

A Soviet ship was also seen transporting 25 amphibious vehicles with Vietnamese troops on board to Kampong Som town in Kampuchea early this morning, he said.

These amphibious vehicles are believed to be on their way to stage a demonstration for the Kampuchean people at Mae Kong Lake in Phnom Penh, he added.

#### COLUMNIST ANALYZES ELEMENTS OF ASEAN 'RIFT'

BK181219 Bangkok WONGCHON KAN THUT in Thai Jun-Jul 85 pp 26-30

[Article by Kraissak Chunhawan: "Malaysia's Proposal Reflects Rift Within ASEAN"]

[Text] The Malaysian foreign minister's proposal for negotiations between the tripartite Cambodian coalition and the Heng Samrin regime is old wine in a new bottle, as this is not the first time that such a proposal has been made. Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden previously forwarded such a proposal. The latest one became news simply because Malaysia, an ASEAN member, made it. This indicates that ASEAN's unified stand has ended, showing that ASEAN countries disagree with Thailand's policy on Cambodia.

Meanwhile, we notice that Indonesian-SRV ties have become closer in trade and cultural fields, and in the two countries' intellectual circles, evidenced by the joint publication of a history book on Southeast Asian culture by Indonesian and Vietnamese intellectuals.

The Malaysian action reflects rifts within ASEAN over the Cambodian issue. The Philippines serves as another example. Although the Philippines has not issued statements or comments indicating disagreement with Thailand, the Marcos government enjoys good ties with Vietnam. It recently sent rice as aid to Vietnam. Meanwhile, Thailand, which is the only ASEAN country following an inflexible policy -- no negotiations until Vietnam withdraws its soldiers from Cambodia -- has been increasingly isolated. Although Thailand enjoys continued support from Singapore. Singapore is profiting from all this, because Thailand's trade boycott against Vietnam has turned Singapore into Vietnam's biggest trade partner. Indeeds Singapore has benefited from selling Thai goods to Vietnam. The only time Thailand showed any sign of relaxation was when it allowed delivery of about 6 metric tons of rice seeds to Cambodia in late May. That was the first shipment since 1979. The amount was nothing compared with the amount of goods smuggled from Thailand to Phnom Penh. Of course, the Thai Government earned nothing in terms of taxes for those goods.

In short, Thailand's insistence on supporting the tripartite Cambodian coalition is certain to face a storm -- one that will lead to a change in its Cambodia policy. There are two basic obstructions to supporting the Cambodian coalition. First, the coalition's bargaining power rests with Pol Pot's military strength; and Pol Pot, which Thailand claimed to be invincible, was badly defeated this past dry season. Its major bases, P 1, P 2, and P 3 (in border jargon), particularly the Phnum Malai base, fell even before the Ampil base. Thousands of soldiers and people were reportedly killed or taken prisoners. The Thai Government continued to propagandize that the fall of the bases was good in that it would allow the resistance battalions to split into small guerrilla units to harass Vietnamese and Heng Samrin military installations.

From the information we have, the maintenance of supply routes to Pol Pot guerrilla units will have to be done by forces from Thailand, because major resistance bases in Cambodia no longer exist.

For this reason, if Vietnamese forces are to try to crush Pol Pot guerrillas they will have to face more confrontations with Thai soldiers. Son Sann's and Sihanouk's forces are now practically nonexistent in Cambodia -- they moved to the Thai side of the border. Therefore, confrontation and clashes between Thai and Vietnamese forces will increase. This will cause ASEAN to become concerned about the escalation of fighting.

The tripartite coalition's diplomatic bargaining power has also declined and, coupled with military defeats, resulted in Malaysia's reaction in the form of a negotiation proposal. But the same proposal was made earlier by Hayden, who angered Sitthi Sawetsila with it. The French Foreign minister also made a similar proposal, displeasing Sitthi to the point that he refused to meet him. That is what happened.

Second, what is the reason for the latest Malaysian proposal and why does Thailand's stand begin to look unreasonable? I have already discussed the Cambodian tripartite's bargaining power. For the Cambodian resistance, U.S. aid of \$3 or 5 million to the Sihanouk and Son Sann forces would not improve their military bargaining power vis-a-vis the Vietnamese. They do not have enough military strength. As for the Polpotists, their military strength has dwindled, but they are still capable of inflicting minor damage and carrying out harassment. The Polpotists' major problem is Pol Pot's image and the image of the assassin state he and his comrades created. However, Thailand continues to regard the Polpotists as its major card and has allowed China to continually dictate this line of thinking as well as to build logistic and arms supply routes.

For this reason, the Thai Government is viewed as having a part in supporting the murderous group in Cambodia whose action the world has not yet forgotten. Reports of the Polpotists' harsh action against the Cambodians continue to surface. According to a recent report, they forced about 100 sick people to carry supplies, then left them to die. A girl survivor reported this to a Paris paper late last year.

There is reliable information that there were attempts, led by Sihanouk, by members of the Cambodian resistance factions to separate themselves from Pol Pot in order to negotiate with Heng Samrin, but they were opposed vehemently by China. This Chinese opposition to any negotiation with Heng Samrin led to reactions from Sihanouk, who resigned or threatened to resign on four occasions. We knew for certain that his last two threats to resign were the result of Chinese opposition to his wanting to negotiate with Vietnam or Heng Samrin. For this reason, the Chinese inflexibility, which is reflected in Thailand's military policy, continues to be a major obstruction. In fact, a close background look will show that Thailand's inflexible diplomacy is based on diplomatic and military support from China.

I think Thai diplomats have been shaken by rifts within ASEAN, as mentioned earlier, as well as by China's actions. For example, China's threat to teach Vietnam another lesson turned out to be just hot air from Beijing. China knew that it might be the one given a lesson by Vietnam. I think the Thai Government under Chinese and U.S. influence is facing more problems. A new problem is that Cambodians do not want Pol Pot to return to power. Very few Cambodians care for Pol Pot. People who have gone to Cambodia can confirm this. The images of piles of bones of hundreds of thousands of people and the destruction of the family as an institution in an attempt to achieve the mad revolutionary goal remain in the minds of Cambodians. They may not love Vietnam, but they see the Vietnamese as protecting them from Pol Pot. The Cambodians want the Vietnamese to stay. Obviously, the Khmer Serei -- or the Cambodian resistance people in Bangkok -- will disagree with me on this.

I think the Malaysian foreign minister's proposal is good and should be supported by the Thai Government. But it appears that the Thai Government will continue to support the Cambodian resistance in maintaining the state of war simply to allow the economic situation in the major provinces bordering Battambang, Sisophon, and Siem Reap to continue and to permit the bloodthirsty Pol Pot guerrillas to intimidate the local population.

Maintaining the Cambodian resistance also means maintaining the 200,000 or so refugees in Thai territory. New camps were recently established to accept families of Son Sann, Sihanouk, and Khmer Rouge soldiers, many of whom are disabled victims of malnutrition.

I think relocation of people year after year for 4 years now is inhumane, but the Thai Government appears to favor this policy, claiming with pride that they are national liberators. But we did not ask the other 5 million people in Cambodia how they could exist and why they did not all flee to Thailand if they hate the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin government, as the Thai Government claims.

Regarding the Cambodian's right to determine who should rule their country, a civil war is imminent between the Khmer Rouge and Heng Samrin if the Vietnamese leave Cambodia. Eventually, it would be a civil war between Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge or between Sihanouk and Son Sann to determine who will lead the fight against the Khmer Rouge. I do not think the Cambodians want this civil war, and this is for them to determine. Also, the Cambodians have not risen up to fight the Vietnamese mainly for the reason that the basic Vietnamese policy allows the Cambodian society to weave together once again.

The policy has begun a national construction by allowing Cambodian southerners who were moved to the west to return to their former areas and regain their farmland. They are allowed to join their families instead of being separated to farm cooperatives and factories as they were during the Pol Pot era.

People have begun coming to the cities, enjoying themselves more; in short, society is returning to normal more and more. It is the Cambodian people's determination to live with their families in communities, to have their own homes, to live peacefully in their own society, and not to rely on the wishes of superpowers or the policies of the Thai Government.

What is important is the right to self-determination which the Thai Government claims is inviolable. Is this principle sound? We have never heard the Thai Government or any ASEAN government saying anything about the right to self-determination in East Timor, which is now ruled by the so-called Indonesian military administration after the 1975 invasion by Indonesia that was followed by the killing of hundreds of thousands of people. In another case, the toppling of the cruel government of Idi Amin in Uganda by the Tanzanian Armed Forces was welcomed by most world governments. Why can we not apply this principle in Cambodia? The idea that Cambodians would not kill fellow Cambodians is nonsense and irresponsible because it did happen. For this reason, I agree with Professor Sukhumphan, who said the principle of a right to self-determination should not be inflexible, but should be applied case by case, based on the conditions of each case.

#### VOFA ASSAILS SRV REJECTION OF PROXIMITY TALKS

BK181525 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Proximity Talks -- Another Approach Toward Solving the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] The current Cambodia problem was created by Vietnam when its 200,000 troops invaded that country on December 1978 in violation of Cambodia's sovereignty and set up the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh in January 1979. Vietnam's action violated international law and the UN Charter and was protested internationally. The Cambodian people joined together to resist the Vietnamese occupation. The CGDK was finally set up, grouping together all resistance factions fighting against the Vietnamese occupation, with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as its leader. It was accepted and supported by the Cambodian people as well as by the international community as the legitimate government of Cambodia, genuinely representing the Cambodian people.

The fighting in Cambodia, which has gone on for over 6 years now, proves that Vietnam cannot defeat the patriotic Cambodian people or use military power to settle the Cambodia problem as it first hoped. Meanwhile, the Heng Samrin regime, set up by Vietnam, seems unable to survive independently -- just with the Cambodian people's recognition -- without the support and protection of Vietnam.

In order to restore Cambodia's independence, neutrality, and nonalignment, Thailand and ASEAN have continuously tried to achieve a political settlement of the Cambodian problem through the United Nations. This is instrumental for achieving a fair and quick political solution to this problem and for helping strengthen the stability and peace of Southeast Asia and the world. Thailand and ASEAN won international support for their efforts, especially concerning the UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem, to solve the problem at the root cause -- that is, to achieve a complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and the right of self-determination for the Cambodian people.

It is a pity that Vietnam has never seriously paid attention to efforts to end the problem it created in Cambodia. Moreover, it has consistently ignored the UN resolutions.

Another ASEAN effort toward a political solution to the Cambodian problem is the proximity talks. It was initiated by the Malaysian foreign minister for the purpose of bringing the disputing parties to negotiate through an intermediary. The proposal was later modified to better suit the realities by having the CGDK hold indirect talks with Vietnam in order to reach an agreement leading to a fair and lasting settlement to the conflict. The proposal is in line with the principles adopted at the international community. It was accepted by all CGDK factions, but failed to bring a response from Vietnam, which created the problem, despite the fact that the proximity talks is a method to deal with the Cambodia problem in a straightforward manner.

It would be a good opportunity for Vietnam, as proximity talks would open the way for the warring parties to discuss matters of concern to the international community -- that is, the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and self-determination for the Cambodian people. Other concerned countries would play a role in endorsing the outcome of talks, which would lead to a fair and durable political settlement of the problem.

Vietnam rejected the proposal for proximity talks even before it was officially handed to it by ASEAN on 8 July 1985, and gave distorted reporting to the effect that the proposal was put forth by Thailand. This shows that Vietnam never wants to settle the Cambodia problem through political means. Vietnam wants to divide ASEAN by attacking Thailand without substantiated facts. Vietnam wants to create conditions for talks for the purpose of keeping Cambodia under its occupation and influence forever. Vietnam is also prepared to use military means to achieve its goals in Cambodia. Vietnam's reaction to the proximity talks once again shows clearly that Vietnam has never been sincere in efforts to solve the Cambodian problem. It has no respect for international resolutions and always harbors hostility against Thailand.

#### PRASONG CONDEMNS 'CLOSING OF DOORS' TO REFUGEES

BK181043 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jul 85 p 32

[Excerpt] National Security Council [NSC] chief Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri this morning again deplored what he called a closing of doors to Indochinese refugees by Western resettlement countries and reiterated that Thailand could resort to repatriation as a solution.

"If these people (refugees) are ignored in the future, we will have no other option than to solve this problem our own way," he said at the opening at the Narai Hotel this morning of the 1985 Annual Conference on Indochinese Displaced Persons.

The country's top refugee authority pointed out that there were now over 200,000 displaced Kampucheans at the border who fled Vietnam's latest dry season offensive against resistance forces and another 128,263 displaced persons in holding centres.

Yet, the rate of Western countries' acceptance of refugees from Thai holding centres had dropped by 23.6 while the inflow of Indochinese into Thailand for first asylum had increased by 31.6.

Faced with the anomalies, Thailand was considering how to return to their homeland the Kampucheans now at the border and would repatriate any what he called non-genuine refugees -- such as Laotians who fled their landlocked country for economic reasons.

Squadron Leader Prasong said he had made known to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees Thailand's wish for resettlement countries to speed up their acceptances.

Appealing for sympathy from the international community, Squadron Leader Prasong said Thailand's policy was to provide assistance to displaced persons on the basis of humanitarian principles as well as in consideration of its sovereignty, national security and interest.

He deplored Western European countries' tendency to close their doors to Indochinese refugees, noting that some regarded the problem as an inconvenient burden at a time when they themselves are confronted with economic and social problems.

#### ATHIT ORDER SETS POLICY ON BURMESE GROUPS

BK190241 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] All governmental units operating along the Thai-Burmese border have been instructed to refrain from supporting Burmese minority groups fighting the Burmese Government and also to crack down on those supporting the rebels.

Colonel Sanan Khachonklam, spokesman of the Joint Directorate of the Supreme Command, said yesterday the order issued by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek also instructed government officials to prevent the rebels from using Thai soil to launch subversive activities against the Rangoon Government.

The officials were also told to step up imposition of measures to restrict displaced Burmese people and political refugees from conducting political activities which could undermine the good relationship between Bangkok and Rangoon, said Col Sanan.

Furthermore, field officials were told to try to promote better relations with their Burmese counterparts.

All the measures adopted were intended to promote a good relationship between the two countries.

Touching on the Karen refugee problem, Col Sanan disclosed that until June 30, a total of 14,316 Karens were taking refuge in Tha Song Yan, Mae Ramat and Mae Sot districts of Tak as a result of fighting between Burmese troops and Karen rebel forces.

HANOI VIEWS GEORGE SHULTZ' VISIT TO THAILAND

BK181422 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has ended his 2-week long tour of several nations in Asia and the Pacific. However, public opinion pays great attention to his Thailand visit which reveals many U.S. dark designs in this region.

It is not accidental that Shultz chose (? to make) Thailand visit at the time when the joint U.S.-Thai military exercise code-named "Cobra Gold-85" was conducted in the southern Gulf of Thailand, near the three Indochinese countries.

The American magazine NEWSWEEK remarked in early July that the U.S. military moves in Thailand were closely coordinated with diplomatic activities to bring pressure to bear upon the Indochinese countries.

During his 2-day visit to Thailand, Shultz spent 1 day inspecting refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. There he met with leaders of the Khmer reactionaries hiding on Thai soil. Before Shultz' inspection of these refugee camps, a number of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency officials had secretly called at these camps to help recruit Khmer reactionary forces. Also in Bangkok, the U.S. secretary of state signed with Thailand an agreement increasing what they called humanitarian aids to the Cambodian refugees on Thai soil. Reports from Bangkok said: These humanitarian aids would be turned into arms and food to be transferred via Thailand to the Polpotists operating against the PRK.

This move by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has aroused strong indignation among the world public, especially the American public. George Shultz is breathing new life into the Pol Pot genocidal clique who are being condemned and demanded to be eliminated.

THE WASHINGTON POST on 7 July disclosed that since 1982, the United States has given millions of U.S. dollars in the form of aid to the Khmer reactionaries disguised as refugees. In the current fiscal year the United States plans to give them another \$5 million.

Another thing should be mentioned: Upon his arrival in Thailand, Shultz held open talks with Bangkok authorities to work out plans to oppose the three Indochinese countries. During his sojourn, Shultz charged Vietnam of illegally occupying Cambodia and conducting incursions into Thailand's territory, etc. These shopworn allegations can deceive nobody. On the contrary, his wrongdoings and allegations against Vietnam are once again exposed to Washington's [words indistinct] intentions.

Obviously, the United States hopes to stage a comeback and exert its influence in this important part of the world. Ten years ago, the U.S. aggressors were completely defeated and ousted from Vietnam and Indochina as a whole. But until now, Washington has not drawn any lessons from the Vietnam war. The people in Southeast Asia, especially the three Indochinese countries are always vigilant and resolutely foil all dark schemes of the United States.

Washington's intention of strengthening its position in this region against the three Indochinese countries has made the situation in the region more tense, threatening peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON PROMULGATION OF PENAL CODE

OW181001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Statement by SRV Justice Minister Phan Hien on promulgation of penal code -- date, place not given; recorded]

[Text] Our people and cadres across the country warmly welcome the National Assembly's official approval, on 27 June 1985, of the SRV penal code. The National Assembly decision meets the earnest aspiration of our people, who desire that our country has adequate laws and that everyone comply with and correctly implement the law.

The penal code which has come into being determines, in a unified and systematic manner, the legal principles and policy as well as concrete matters concerning crime and punishment. It is a sharp tool of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat designed to ensure the implementation of the party's line, positions, and policies; promote the right to collective mastery of the working people; intensify the efficiency of state management; and efficiently support the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The promulgation of the penal code is a contribution to the implementation of our party's policy set forth in the resolution of the fifth party congress; to intensify the socialist legal system and concretize the new Constitution by means of an increasingly better legal system.

Now that our country is still in the first stage of transition to socialism and we still must cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the expansionists, in collusion with other reactionary forces, criminal offenses still occur. They have not decreased substantially, have become complicated and, at certain times and in certain places, have aroused great concern because of their seriousness.

As we all known, recently there was a trial of 21 traitor-spies. The offenders, lackeys of foreigners, violated our national security and the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of our fatherland. Encroachments on human life, dignity, and honor and on the citizen's fundamental rights continue to occur.

Thieves and embezzlers of public property have caused serious losses to socialist property; speculators, smugglers, commodity counterfeiters, and illegal traders still continue their activities, causing no small harm to our national economy. Thugs and hooligans have often created disorder and violated public order and security.

As is known, there have also been crimes of taking advantage of one's position and authority to do wrong and repress the masses.

It must be understood that crime is a social phenomenon of many causes that still lingers on in this period of transition. The main problem is that we must resolutely struggle to combat and prevent crime and reduce it substantially.

The drafting of the penal code was conducted over the past 10 years on the basis of our party and state's standpoint on crime and punishment. The code defines the policy of handling offenses and offenders, on the basis of legal policies and the actual situation in our economic and social development as well as on the task of consolidating the security of our national defence. The code clearly specifies which act is considered a crime and the punishment for each crime. It specifies crime as an act so dangerous to society that it must be severely punished.

Under the close leadership of the Political Bureau of the CPV Committee and the guidance of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, the penal code was completed and presented to the National Assembly for examination and approval. In the past 3 years, initially the general and criminal affairs sections of the penal code were passed and, finally, both sections, that is the entire penal code, were officially approved.

During the whole drafting process and presentation of the draft to the party's and administration's leaderships, many surveys, opinion polls, and discussions were conducted widely among sectors, circles, organs, and the people. The opinions contributed -- a very valuable contribution -- were reviewed, scrutinized, and assimilated into the penal code. It may be said that nearly all the code provisions have been, more or less, rewritten and amended several times. The contents, ideas, wording, accuracy of terms, arrangements of chapters and clauses, the seriousness of the punishments, and so forth, were carefully pondered by the National Assembly deputies.

Obviously, the official passage of the penal code has met the aspiration of all of us; it has met a pressing requirement of our country. It is an important political and legal event, a great encouragement for the contingent of legal cadres and for the responsible organs.

The penal code affects all fields of social life, that is, all of us. Therefore, the implementation of the penal code is extremely important. Until 1 January 1986, when the penal code goes into effect as decided by the National Assembly, we have 6 months to make overall preparations to ensure its implementation. To that end, the agencies concerned are coordinating their activities.

For the immediate and long-range future, wide popularization of the penal code to help people know about it and understand it is something that must be done promptly. The responsibility for implementing the penal code falls on everyone, all strata of the people, all government agencies, production and enterprise units, mass organizations, and social organizations.

Understanding law so as to comply with it and striving to make other people comply with it are practical contributions to the protection and implementation of the people's right to collective mastery under the party's leadership. Effective implementation of the penal code is contribution to maintaining political security and social order and security.

We are now striving to thoroughly grasp the party policy of resolutely abolishing the centralized, bureaucratic subsidy-based system of management and definitely switching to economic accounting and socialist business. Therefore, the timely appearance of the penal code contributes to the implementation of the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee plenum on prices, wages, and money. It contributes to restoring socialist order in the economy, stabilizing the livelihood of the people and cadres, promoting production, and consolidating national defense and security.

#### ARMY PAPER EXAMINES THAI INDOCHINA POLICY

BK181533 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 85 p 4

[Unattributed commentary: "Thailand Should Give Up Its Hostile Policy Against the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] One year ago on 6 June 1984, the Thai Army deployed the 1st Cavalry Division, with 10 155-mm and 105-mm artillery emplacements and 4 14.5-mm antiaircraft squads; and in coordination with the Thai police border defense force and the Lao reactionaries, they attacked and occupied the Mai, Kang, and Savang villages, Paklai district, Sayaboury Province of the LPDR.

The aggressor troops fired on, robbed, and tortured more than 1,000 Lao people of 260 families who have been living in these localities for a long time. Faced with the Paklai people's brave fighting spirit, the Lao Government's and people's resolute struggle, and domestic and world progressive public opinion's denouncement, the Thai troops in October 1984 moved out of these three villages. Since then, however, the Thai ultrarightist leadership have persistently sought to annex these villages and undermine the Lao revolution. They drove almost all the population of these three villages into Thailand and declared that they will protect their "sovereignty" over these villages -- a nonsensical claim.

In response to the LPDR's goodwill in its proposal for negotiations to peacefully solve the dispute over the three border villages in accordance with the aspirations of friendship of the Lao-Thai peoples, the Thai side raised various irrational conditions in defiance of all historical evidence and law. They demanded that the Lao side waive their legitimate sovereignty over these three villages. Failing to achieve their goal, the Thai side unilaterally stopped negotiations and sent a technical delegation to the area for a unilateral on-the-spot inspection in an attempt to change the border line of this area. Thai troops, meanwhile, were staying close to the three villages and repeatedly fired on adjacent areas, thus committing barbarous crimes against the local population. During the past year, the Mai, Kang, and Savang villages and a portion of the Lao-Thai border became a "hotbed," thus causing a tension between the two countries.

Considering the developments, everyone clearly sees that Thailand has continued its schemes to oppose Laos and other Indochinese countries. Over the past 40 years, especially the last 10 years, Thailand has relied on colonialist, imperialist, and reactionary forces to carry out sabotage activities against the revolution of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. Thailand sided with the French colonialists in the first Indochinese war (1946-54) and the U.S. imperialists in the second Indochinese war (1965-75), while directly sending troops to commit crimes against the people of its three neighboring countries. After ignominious defeats that forced the French colonialist and U.S. imperialist to leave the Indochinese peninsula, the ultrarightist group in the Thai leadership has not learned the appropriate lesson, but has continued to speed down the hostile path against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. They have continued to carry out activities in the interest of great Thai nationalism and for the wicked schemes of the imperialist, expansionist, and hegemonist forces against the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. They acted in accordance with the instigation and incitement of the outsiders in order to create confrontation and occupy land of the neighboring countries, thus creating tension along the Thai-Cambodian-Lao border areas.

Everyone knows that Thai territory has been used as a sanctuary by the remnant troops of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries against the Cambodian people's revival. More importantly, Thailand has vociferously appealed for military aid for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and has accelerated armed provocations against and grossly violated Cambodia's sovereignty and independence, claiming their so-called "right of hot pursuit" to attack the Cambodian revolutionary forces and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Cambodian territory. They have continued to stubbornly carry out their scheme to occupy the three villages of Laos, thereby establishing a springboard for attacking the LPDR.

To strengthen the hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries, the ultrarightist Thai leadership has persistently distorted the situation in the area, cooked up cunning fabrications, and used the trick of a thief, thus effectively serving various schemes of the imperialist and expansionist forces. They proclaimed that their nation is the "outpost country" against communism in this region.

The Thai Administration, however, cannot shun their responsibility. Thailand's hostile policy against the Indochinese countries not only runs counter to the aspiration and basic interests of the Southeast Asian people, but also adversely harms the Thai people. This policy has pushed Thailand into a new, serious crisis. In reality, Thailand's economy is faced with difficulties. The people's standard of living, especially in the northeastern part, is still low and poor. Social vices are on the increase, while political factions are disunited and in conflict with one another. Thailand's international prestige is declining and it is isolated diplomatically.

Various imperialist, expansionist, and hegemonist forces have increasingly infiltrated into Thailand and profoundly involved in it in many ways, thus accelerating the already deteriorated internal situation and endangering Thai national independence. Thai public opinion has echoed this heart-rending fact and has demanded that the Thai Government stop its policy of confrontation and resort to a policy of peaceful coexistence with the Indochinese countries.

The situation during the past 6 years has affirmed that the Cambodian people's victory has smashed the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and that the Cambodian nation's vigorous revival is irreversible, while the trend of dialogue and peaceful coexistence among nations in the region is consistently developing. The Indochinese countries have clearly expressed their goodwill in the January 1985 Indochinese foreign ministers conference's joint statement on a political solution for problems in South-east Asia and for the Cambodia issue. The three Indochinese countries' unswerving policy is to forget the past and develop the goodneighborly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand and other countries in the region on the basis of equality; respect for each other's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity; and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

We earnestly hope that the Thai Government, for its own sake and for peace and security in the region and the world, will stop its hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries. It is imperative that Thailand give up its scheme of occupying the three villages of Laos; correctly implement the two Lao-Thai joint statements signed in January and April 1979; and stop supporting the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups, who are undermining the Cambodian people's revival. These are necessary tasks that will help open up a correct and bright path beneficial to Thailand itself and to other countries in the region as well.

#### LE DUAN VISITS SOVIET SCIENCE EXHIBITION

OW180819 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- Party general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, who is having a rest in the Soviet Union, on July 16 called at the 1985 exhibition on Soviet scientific and technological advances.

He was warmly welcomed by A.F. Kamenev, vice-chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, and directorate of the Soviet National Economy Exhibition Centre. General Secretary Le Duan expressed his joy at the Soviet latest scientific and technological achievements applied to the national economy. These achievements, he said, have greatly contributed not only to accelerating the development of the Soviet national economy but also to the development of world science and technology.

Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPVCC and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, accompanied the general secretary.

FOREIGN MINISTER ENDORSES KHMER ROUGE OFFER

HK190840 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Jakarta, July 19 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today described a Khmer Rouge offer to stay out of power in Cambodia if it lost in U.N. supervised polls as a wise decision.

Asked if he thought the Khmer Rouge were serious and not just posturing, Mr Mokhtar replied, "why not take them seriously and act on it, take advantage of it. There is no reason to dismiss it out of hand." It was "a very wise policy decision which we should consider seriously," he said.

Speaking at a weekly press briefing, the foreign minister said the possibility of Khmer Rouge participation had always been a problem, especially with Western governments who asked whether they would take part in any government that might follow a Vietnamese troop pullout.

The Khmer Rouge were credited with killing up to one million Cambodians in their 1975-1979 rule before being ousted by Vietnamese troops.

Mr Mokhtar, who acts as the Association of South East Asian Nations' (ASEAN) interlocutor with Hanoi on its search for a negotiated political solution to the Cambodia problem, said no firm date had been fixed for a visit to Jakarta by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Mr Thach and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the U.N.-recognized Cambodian resistance coalition government opposing the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government, both are scheduled to visit Indonesia within the next six weeks.

News reports from Beijing this week said the prince had postponed his trip because his wife was ill, and Mr Mokhtar said today he and Mr Co Thach were still "exchanging possible dates."

Commentary Assesses Offer

BK181315 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Observers in Bangkok think the statement issued by the Khmer Rouge yesterday was very contradictory to its 7-point political statement issued only the day before yesterday.

The 7-point statement, broadcast by Khmer Rouge radio and monitored in Bangkok, said that the Khmer Rouge is willing to be left out of a future national government formed by a popular election under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, even if it includes the Heng Samrin group, if Vietnam withdraws its forces from Cambodia and a nonaggression treaty with Vietnam is signed. However, on the next day, the Khmer Rouge radio carried a new statement from the Khmer Rouge rejecting Vietnam's demand that Pol Pot be exiled.

The two Khmer Rouge statements seem contradictory although they only meant to say that the concessions the Khmer Rouge can make in order to solve the Cambodian problem are not unlimited. The Vietnamese demand, which was rejected by the Khmer Rouge, was made known by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in his interview with an American weekly magazine, TIME, quoted by observer in Bangkok, 10 days ago.

Actually, the Khmer Rouge's statement of 15 July need not have been corrected by another announcement the following day, as the first statement was enough to expose Vietnam throughout the world. It is not possible that Vietnam will be able to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia at once, no matter what concession it receives from the Khmer Rouge -- including the exile of Pol Pot -- so long as the solution to the Cambodian problem is not in line with Hanoi's strategy of including Cambodia in greater Indochina: A dream of the late Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh 50 years ago.

At the moment, the scenario has become more apparent with the Khmer Rouge's statement yesterday. If the statement was not made yesterday, observers predict that the Khmer Rouge would be willing to give a concession just from the knowledge that it is impossible for Vietnam to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia at once. However, with the announcement, observers see that Nguyen Co Thach's interview with the TIME implied that Vietnam knows the Khmer Rouge will not agree to its proposal; therefore, everything is just a tactical game because all parties are facing a deadlock in solving the Cambodian problem.

#### AUSTRALIAN DECISION ON IRIAN JAYA WELCOMED

BK190148 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Indonesia welcomed Australia's decision to refuse permanent residence to five Irian Jayan fugitives. Speaking to reporters at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta International Airport before the arrival of Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark yesterday, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the Australian Government's decision helped maintain the excellent Indonesian-Australian relations. Minister Mokhtar also welcomed another Australian Government decision to not grant a radio license to a group of Australians in Darwin wanting to establish radio communications with separatist forces in East Timor.

Australian Immigration Minister Chris Hurford and Communications Minister Michael Duffy announced their decisions to refuse the two requests last Wednesday.

#### CANADIAN FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES 18 JUL

BK181618 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, his wife, and party arrived in Jakarta this evening for a 5-day official visit to Indonesia. In a brief statement at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta International Airport, Joe Clark said that he was pleased to have the opportunity to visit Indonesia and hold talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. In fact, he had met the latter at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur. He will take the opportunity to meet President Suharto tomorrow morning to convey greetings from the Canadian prime minister.

MALAYSIARITHAUDDEEN SAYS NO MORE DIALOGUE PARTNERS FOR ASEAN

BK181458 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpt] ASEAN does not want to increase the membership of its dialogue partners. However, it welcomes South Korea's participation in projects under a human resources development program. Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen told newsmen that the inclusion of more countries as dialogue partners in ASEAN ministerial meetings will burden ASEAN which has been too busy dealing with the existing dialogue countries. ASEAN approves of South Korea's participation in the human resources development program -- a cooperation program between ASEAN and the dialogue countries in which the European Economic Community is an observer.

He was speaking today following talks with his South Korean counterpart, Mr Yi Won-Kyong, at Wisma Putera [the Foreign Ministry building].

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD WITH ROK SIGNED

BK180708 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between Malaysia and South Korea was this morning signed in Kuala Lumpur. It is aimed at formalizing and upgrading the exchange of scientific information between the two countries.

On signing the agreement, the minister of science, technology, and environment, Datuk Amar Stephen Yong, said the areas which have been identified for cooperation under this agreement include exchanges of technical personnel and joint implementation of research projects. The visiting South Korean foreign minister, Mr Yi Won-Khong, signed the agreement on behalf of his government.

The visitor later called on the minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, at his office. Tengku Rithauddeen urged Seoul to increase its investment in this country in order to further enhance bilateral trade relations. He suggested that South Korea participate in the (?furniture) industry using rubberwood. During the 1-hour meeting, the ministers exchanged views on regional and international issues. Tengku Rithauddeen briefed Mr Yi on the outcome of the recent ASEAN ministerial conference, especially on the Kampuchean issue.

MEETING FAILS TO SOLVE BORDER QUESTION

BK171450 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The 11th meeting of the Malaysian-Indonesian Joint Border Committee, which ended today, has failed to definitely determine the international boundary of the two countries. Indonesia needs time to study the problems arising from a different interpretation of the agreement and border conventions signed by Great Britain and the Netherlands in [year indistinct], 1915, and 1928.

The chief secretary of the Land and Regional Development Ministry, Datuk Nazaruddin Bahari, who led the Malaysian delegation, said that the border is partly based on the natural landscape -- such as mountains, trenches, and rivers -- while certain other parts are marked by wooden poles. He was speaking with newsmen at Kuala Lumpur International Airport this evening.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES 17 JUL

BK180739 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Algeria has congratulated Malaysia for its prominent role in forging cooperation among nonaligned nations. Algerian President Bendjedid Chadli's special envoy, Mr Mohamed Ahmed Abdelghani, says every nonaligned nation should adopt an open attitude, exchange information, and strive to forge closer relations. He is on a 2-day visit to Malaysia.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport last night, Mr Mohamed said this was necessary because most nonaligned nations face similar problems. He is scheduled to meet Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam today to discuss bilateral relations.

Meets Musa Hitam

BK181010 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Malaysia calls on the parties involved in the West Saharan dispute to settle the problem peacefully without resorting to military action. Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam told the Algerian president's special envoy, Mr Ahmed Abdelghani, who is on a 2-day visit to Malaysia, that the desire of the West Saharan people should be given priority. The two leaders were meeting in the deputy prime minister's office at the Home Affairs Ministry in Kuala Lumpur today.

The 10-year old dispute has pitted Morocco and Mauritania against the Polisario guerrillas for control over the West Saharan region. Mauritania later dropped its claim in 1979.

Datuk Mon Jamaluddin, deputy secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, briefed newsmen on the details of the talks. According to him, Datuk Musa told the Algerian visitor that the problem should be settled in accordance with the people's desire and not through military means. Malaysia supports the recent Algerian and Moroccan resolution in the United Nations calling for a referendum to settle the problem.

Datuk Mon added that Malaysia and Algeria have decided to upgrade their relations by accrediting ambassadors in each other's capitals as soon as their economic positions improve. At present, Malaysian Ambassador in Rome Raja Mansur bin Raja Razman is also accredited to Algeria and Tunisia. He is expected to present his credentials to the Algerian president in the near future. The Algerian ambassador in Jakarta is also accredited to Kuala Lumpur.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS SCRAPPING U.S. BASES ACCORD

## Enrile Files Resolution

HK191158 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting Company in English 1100 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today filed before the Batasang Pambansa a resolution calling for the abrogation and renegotiation of the Philippine-American military bases agreement. Enrile said the resolution seeks to reflect clearly the actual and real intention and understanding reached between the United States and the Philippines. Juan Francisco reports:

[Begin recording] Enrile's action was based on the following and I quote: It has been reported in the international press that for U.S. fiscal year 1985-1986, the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government, in an attempt to restore a portion of the compensation package cut from U.S. fiscal 1984-1985, proposed to the U.S. Congress the amount of \$195 million. Whereas foreign press reports also state that the U.S. House of Representatives again voted on a change in the compensation mix of the assistance package as well as on a cut in the whole package by \$15 million, to wit, military assistance: \$25 million; foreign military sales or credits: none; and economic support fund: (\$180) million [words indistinct]. The action of the U.S. House of Representatives constitutes a superimposition of its judgment on matters [passage indistinct] such actions are a clear (?derogation) of the decision-making prerogatives of the Filipino people in shaping their military and economic plans and thus could in fact be construed as an act of intervention in the internal affairs of the country.

Aside from Enrile, 13 other lawmakers were signatories to the resolution calling for the abrogation and renegotiating of the RP-U.S. bases agreement. [end recording]

## AFP Report

HK190939 Hong Kong AFP in English 0927 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Manila, July 19 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today filed a resolution urging the national assembly to scrap the country's military bases agreement with the United States and negotiate a new pact, a spokesman said. The resolution came amid rising tensions between Manila and Washington over a U.S. House of Representatives vote reducing the Reagan administration's proposed 195 million dollar aid package to the Philippines for fiscal 1986.

Earlier today, the Philippines' largest opposition party urged President Marcos to call a national plebiscite to determine if Filipinos wanted U.S. military bases to remain in the country.

The United Nationalist Democratic Opposition [as received] (Unido) party's call was in reaction to Mr Marcos's hint on the possible scrapping of the bases pact as one of the options for the Philippines, a former U.S. colony. "The issue must be first referred to our people who must have a say on whether (the bases) will stay or not," Unido President Salvador Laurel told a news conference here.

While maintaining that Unido was against foreign bases on Philippine soil because it "diminished Philippine sovereignty", Mr Laurel said "we are tied down to a bilateral agreement and we must respect our treaty commitment."

The opposition accuses the United States of "propping up" the Marcos government with military and economic aid under the bases pact, while Mr Marcos accuses the opposition of seeking U.S. intervention against his government.

Mr Laurel said today: "I agree with the objectives of the U.S. House of Representatives. They are trying to deliver a clear message to Mr Marcos that they would like to see democratic reforms instituted."

Mr Enrile's resolution, released to the press immediately, said the U.S. House vote "can be construed as intervention in the internal affairs of the Philippines" and was in violation of the pact's terms. He said the current agreement must be abrogated and a new one negotiated "in order to reflect clearly the actual and real intentions of and understandings reached" between the two longtime allies. He reiterated that the Philippines considered the bases-connected aid package as "rentals or compensation" to be fixed yearly.

Mr Enrile said Manila had complied with all its agreements with the United States and helped it in the Vietnam and Korean wars, but had learned a "painful lesson" when on some occasions "her appeals for military assistance from the United States failed to elicit a timely response." He was apparently referring to Manila's unheeded calls for U.S. military aid to fight the Arab-backed Moslem separatist rebellion in the southern island of Mindanao at the height of the struggle in the mid-1970's.

The minister said a new bases pact must "give full meaning and substance to the long-standing friendship between the two countries."

#### Batasan Endorses Probe

HK190021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] President Marcos asked the Batasan yesterday [18 July] to conduct a study on whether the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement should be abrogated or renegotiated. The president made the request to the Batasan in his address to the graduates of the National Defense College at Malacanang yesterday. The president said a Batasan commission should be formed to conduct a study and rule on whether the bases agreement should be scrapped or new negotiations should be made.

The move left the bases controversy in the hands of parliament. The bases issue arose from the move by the U.S. House of Representatives cutting \$70 million from the \$100 military component of the bases compensation provisions of the treaty.

President Marcos also explained the Philippine side on the bases issue. [Begin recording] [words indistinct] What happens then? I think if anything it's better for them to wait. I ask everybody in the office here, they always say, wait, and we've said nothing, we have not issued a statement. And so now, I think it is better to clarify all of these things. You know, when a president negotiates an agreement or a treaty, he negotiates with his counterpart, the president of the other country. He does not negotiate with some member of the opposition party in the Congress in that country. Of course, the members of the opposition are trying to get probably at President Reagan, he is a Republican and they are Democrats. I'm not saying that that is what is happening, but that's a possibility, so [words indistinct] their internal affairs. I have [word indistinct] an agreement with the party that is in power, now let the party that is in power [word indistinct].

So probably the best thing to do would be for the Batasan to organize a commission to study the situation. [end recording]

The move by the president was endorsed by parliament leaders. Speaker Nicanor Yniguez said there is a need for the assembly to study the bases agreement to remove recurring irritations. Speaker Yniguez discussed the issue with newsmen of the Asian Institute of Tourism. However, he believes the issue is merely a matter of disagreement on emphasis and proceedings. But he stressed the Philippines must never bend to the dictates of another country.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had also favored a tough Philippine reaction to the U.S. attitude. He urged the abrogation of the bases treaty.

#### TRADE UNION DENIES MARCOS CHARGES ON SOVIET LINK

HK171436 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jul 85 p 10

[Text] The Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) yesterday denied charges made by President Marcos linking it with the Soviet Union and "Russian Communists" and denounced these as "calculated fabrications designed to deflect public focus from the economic crisis and the real issues behind the seething labor unrest."

"We have absolutely no ties whatsoever with any foreign government or institution, whether communist or non-communist. We operate with contributions from our affiliate federations and locals. We are a legitimate trade union center who just happens to hold different views from those of the Marcos government on what are the real causes behind the economic crisis, and I think that is the real bone of contention," KMU chairman Rolando M. Olalia said in a press statement.

President Marcos told the LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH Sunday government agents are closely monitoring the activities of the KMU because of its Russian ties.

In an interview he gave William Deedeas and Ian Ward, the paper's editor and Southeast Asian correspondent, the President said he has not noticed either Chinese or Russian support for the local insurgents, but the Soviet Union is supporting KMU, and "that is an entirely different matter." The President further disclosed that KMU leaders were trained in Moscow, and some probably in Vietnam and North Korea.

#### JSP DELEGATION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT USE OF AID

HK171153 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 17 (AFP) -- A Japanese Socialist Party mission today said it suspected Filipino officials had used Japanese loans and grants fraudulently, and urged an end to foreign aid to President Ferdinand Marcos's government.

Senator Yutaka Shitoma told a news conference at the end of a seven-day visit that "substantial portions" of the total Japanese aid of 417.3 billion yen (1.6 billion dollars) "have not been properly accounted for" by Manila officials.

Mr Shitoma said the socialist delegation would ask their government to stop granting financial aid to the Philippines until a review is made of all Japanese-funded projects since Tokyo began paying World War II reparations to Manila in 1955. "We have reasons to believe that the funds extended to the Philippines...were not being used properly," said Mr Shitoma, head of the mission from the socialists for peace strategy, a policy study group of the party.

The mission also included Osamu Yatabe, a member of the House of Councilors, and Sekisuke Nakanishi of the House of Representatives.

Mr Shitoma said that most of Japan's financial assistance programs to the Philippines were used in infrastructure projects such as roads and buildings instead of in social services projects such as schools and hospitals. Calling the Philippines a "nation divided between a privileged few and a vast majority languishing below poverty line," the mission said in a statement that Japan's aid to President Ferdinand Marco's government was "buttressing the regime and antagonizing the people of this land." "We have heard from a substantial number of people coming from various areas and walks of life that foreign aid will serve only to aggravate the situation and prolong their suffering," the statement added.

Mr Shitoma said the delegation had found irregularities in the use of Japan's Official Development Aid (ODA), but he admitted they had no concrete evidence since there had been no proper accounting by the Japanese Government and the recipient country. He said that if Japan must continue giving aid, "the aid must not in any way promote or aggravate corruption in the recipient country or aggravate the ordinary living conditions of the majority of the people."

Disclosing details of their fact-finding mission report, the Japanese said they had gathered cases of "neglect of human life and violation of human rights."

Mr Shitoma said they were confident that their resolution would be supported by the Japan Socialist Party, the biggest opposition group in the parliament. The majority in the parliament, the Liberal Democratic Party of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, supports the Marcos government.

Opposition leader Lorenzo Tanada, host of the Japanese delegation, today issued a statement calling on the Japanese people to oppose all loans and aid being extended by Tokyo to the Marcos government. Mr Tanada, 86, the opposition's patriarch, said such assistance would only "help in shoring up the Marcos dictatorship" when the Filipino people were struggling for "genuine independence, democracy and justice."

#### FORMER INFORMATION MINISTER FREED ON BAIL

HK170415 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Former Information Minister Francisco Tatad was arrested yesterday [17 July] on graft and corruption charges, but was freed on bail 6 hours later. Tatad posted a bail of 23,000 pesos on the 5-count charges. He will be arraigned on Monday before the Sandiganbayan Division 3, headed by Justice Romero Escarial. The former information minister, now an opposition leader, said he will ask the court to dismiss the case against him which he said was political persecution. The five charges against him were allegedly committed when he was a former cabinet member and these include receiving over 100,000 pesos for a printing contract award and failure to declare his assets as a minister.

#### SOUTHCOM SENDS MORE TROOPS TO ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA

HK171451 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 16 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[By Arnold Atadero]

[Text] Southern Command (Southcom) authorities yesterday deployed more troops in the outlying areas of the Zamboanga peninsula after the killing of two town mayors since Friday.

The move followed a directive from Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting AFP chief of staff, to Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, Southcom chief, to field additional government troops to check the increasing atrocities committed by the New People's Army (NPA) in the peninsula.

The latest victim of NPA "killer squads" was Mayor Rodolfo Ganub of Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur. Also killed with Ganub was a security escort. Three others, all policemen, were seriously wounded when the NPA ambushed the mayor near the Balanagan Bridge, Dismataling town, at 6 a.m. last Sunday. The mayor was fatally hit in the heart, the local PC [Philippines Constabulary] said. As news of the mayor's liquidation spread in the province, another ambush was reported. The victims this time were 12 members of a Philippine Air Force (PAF) engineer team, a non-combatant unit. There were no immediate reports of fatalities, although the military initially said the 12 engineers were wounded.

Ganub was the second Zamboanga del Sur town mayor to be killed in less than 48 hours. Last Friday, Mayor Simplicio Arnon of Mabuhay was shot dead inside a beauty shop in Pagadian City. Last March 26, Mayor Guillermo Calibo of Dimataling and his three-year-old son were also gunned down by NPA terrorists.

#### COMMUNIST PARTY TO SWITCH TACTICS ON ELECTIONS

HK170321 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jul 85 p 23

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is seen to shift its tactics in the political arena, from boycott to participation in elections "to gain tactical political advantage," according to a June 1985 Ministry of National Defense [MND] briefing paper for local government officials.

The CPP may put up a political party in time for the 1986 local elections or support opposition candidates selectively, the MND said. "Apparently, the CPP has realized the futility of leading a poll boycott movement and will now try its chances in influencing politics by joining political exercises," the document pointed out.

It is believed that the CPP supported the drive to boycott past elections, the 1981 presidential polls and the 1984 Batasang Pambansa elections. The MND paper said, though, that CPP will continue to use armed struggle as its primary means to seize state power. The CPP is also expected to forge "tactical alliances" with the legitimate political opposition under the banner of the National Democratic Front (NDF), the MND paper said, to strengthen their forces. The CPP, the MND said, will "use" the opposition's political machinery in advancing its legal struggle in the urban centers and the political consciousness of left-leaning oppositionists. The MND cited a document captured from political detainee Mila Aguilar-Rose as basis for its conclusion.

The MND projected that, as part of the CPP's general strategic campaign to reach the stalemate by the late 1980s, it intends to escalate the welgang bayan [national strike] into a nationwide general strike this year to be complemented by urban operations. The CPP will "project helplessness on the part of the government and create a semblance of a revolutionary situation in the urban centers." In its assessment of the party, the ministry foresees the intensification of CPP activities in the cities such as the continuation of "agitation-propaganda and united front-building efforts." The open, mass movements will also be strengthened.

The MND described the propaganda and organizing work of the CPP as "complementary and mutually dependent, akin to net fishing where propaganda is casting the net and organizing is drawing it." The MND paper explained that the initial form of struggle in the cities is parliamentary wherein the role of the CPP forces is the provision of political, material, technical and cadre support to the struggle in the countryside. Guerrilla warfare in the urban areas will be initiated when these are "sufficiently surrounded from the countryside... to enhance political paralysis and to supplement the guerrilla warfare in the countryside."

The MND document said all these are calculated to "project an atmosphere of inexorable flow of the revolutionary tide, a crisis situation that can generate popular participation or sympathy in a nationwide insurrection." In the countryside, the MND said the communist insurgents will use bigger formations and will be striking frequently at municipal halls and town centers "to project an image of strength." The communist insurgents are now capable of mobilizing formations of up to 200 men for guerrilla operations, specially for attacks on town centers, the MND said. "They have mastered the terrain, enabling them to move in large groups without notice by government forces."

The attacks on town halls has been placed by MND at an average of one weekly, putting the total of municipal halls raided from January to May this year at 26. From January to May 1985, the insurgents were involved in 1,529 "violent incidents" of which they initiated 951, according to MND figures. These represent a 42 percent increase from 1,078 total incidents of the same period last year and a 37 percent raise from the 693 communist insurgent initiated incidents also within the same period.

#### SPOKESMAN NOTES INSURGENCY-RELATED CASUALTIES

HK171515 Hong Kong AFP in English 1428 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 17 (AFP) — More than 3,000 people have been killed in insurgency-related incidents in the Philippines this year, as government troops stepped up their campaign against communist rebels, the military said today.

Armed Forces spokesman Reynaldo San Gabriel said in a statement that the 3,046 deaths included 1,555 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, 714 civilians, 341 soldiers, 274 government militiamen, 99 policemen, and 63 local officials. The deaths resulted from 1,296 rebel-related incidents between January 1 and yesterday, Colonel San Gabriel said. "The military is gaining in its armed confrontation with the New People's Army," Col. San Gabriel added.

An underground publication of the NPA released Monday said it had won 95 per cent of its 526 attacks from April 1984 to May this year and had killed or wounded 1,200 government troops, while more than 100 NPA members were killed. It said 800 government troops were forced to surrender and 2,192 firearms were seized from the military.

Col. San Gabriel said the military lost "several firearms" including 400 rifles in an NPA raid on a naval school armory in the central Philippines in March, but troops had recovered 803 firearms from the NPA this year. He credited the NPA, military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, with sabotage, kidnappings, and the bombing of 26 power transmission line pylons of the country's first nuclear power plant. The 12,000 to 15,000-strong NPA has forecast a standoff with the 200,000-strong armed forces in three to five years' time.

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